

CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE

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Vol. XIII.

MARCH, 1919

No. 7

President's Desk

During the past year, the Congress of Mothers and Parent Teachers Associations carried on an excellent work for the Government. Now that the war is over, the Treasury Department is anxious again to enlist the splendid services of your organization in a new countrywide educational campaign on the subject of thrift. Knowing the high educational ends the Mothers' and Parent Teachers' Associations have always worked towards, the Department feels confident of your loyal support in this important movement for the country and the people.

Message from
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Our only method of getting reasons for thrift to our citizens is through the established channels of permanent societies.

We are preparing practical, concrete material on the general subject of thrift and saving. We have also prepared an excellent bibliography of magazine articles and books on thrift, which may be found in the average library. We have a speakers' bureau in every district, so that any of your associations may secure a speaker at any time.

We should like to have this matter so brought to the attention of the presidents of all the local organizations of your society that they may coöperate to the fullest extent with the local savings organization.

It is because of the splendid service your Associations have given to the Government and the immense influence of your organization on the home and schools of America that the Treasury Department feels that with your support and that of your State officers, a long step will be taken in reaching the people of America with the lessons of thrift and saving.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM A. COLLEDGE,
Savings Division, War Loan Organization

Over a million enlisted men have been or are being discharged. They have served our country nobly. They have given up their business, have endured every hardship with courage, have been the cleanest, bravest army ever in the field. They gave the final help which turned the scale to victory for the Allies. They lived at a high tension, buoyed up by high spiritual purpose.

Our Present
Duty to Our
Boys in the
Service

The gratitude of the nation must be shown in tangible ways, for there is an inevitable reaction which creates a critical period in the lives of the men and in our country.

The salary of the privates in the army is \$30 per month. With \$15 for an allotment to his family, \$6.50 for insurance and the purchase of Liberty Bonds or Thrift Stamps a man has little coming to him at his discharge.

It takes time to find a place in civil life and there should be generous recognition of the service given, by a substantial sum of money, or by furlough under pay for a reasonable time for men to adjust themselves. Unless appreciation is shown there will be a sense of injustice which will rattle, and tend to create unrest at a time when the country is in an unsettled condition.

With highest salaries ever known paid to munition workers, clerks and stenographers shall we forget the greater sacrifice and service of our soldiers and sailors, the men in the ranks, without whose courage and work the war might have had a very different ending?

The brass band and the parades on arrival are one token of appreciation, but even more than that is due them. No man should go out without money enough to live decently until he can place himself in some position. As it is, many of the boys on discharge are almost penniless. Prompt generous action by Congress should be taken. Even now many have suffered because no adequate Government provision has been made to tide them over a most critical time in their lives.

Memorials and monuments for Victory are being planned, while many of those who made victory possible are wondering where they can earn their living.

Our first duty is to be more than generous to the discharged army and navy. Nothing will redound to the benefit of the country more surely than a satisfied contented citizenship. Nothing will do more to assure that at this time than tangible proof of the country's appreciation of the heroic service of our army and our navy.

Every village, city and town can help—but on Congress rests the duty of deciding what shall be done. Congress listens to the voice of the people, and a mighty plea should go up from every section of our land, for *prompt, generous* treatment of those who have served so well.

The National Congress of Mothers has done an inestimable service in its United Service Clubs for enlisted men—one that is deeply appreciated by the men. A noncommissioned officer who had been twelve years in the navy, in speaking of these clubs, said: "Only those who have been in the Navy before the war can fully appreciate what these Clubs mean to the men. Before, we were not welcome anywhere. No decent place was open to us. The men all over the country are eagerly asking whether these Clubs will be continued after the war—for they have meant everything to the boys."

There can be no doubt that wherever the army or navy is stationed never again should there exist a condition like that which preceded this war. Never again should the community look down or be indifferent to the comfort and well-being of the man in uniform. It is mother's work—for hundreds of the boys testify to the difference it has made to them to have the friendship and interest of mothers and good women, young or old.

We are our brother's keepers. We cannot shut our eyes to duties to which we were blind before. Who can lead purposeless idle lives while the reconstructive work of the world needs all of us?

The National Headquarters Committee, National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations has planned to have each state in the Union take a week or less, as State week and with a state hostess, preferably the president of the State Branch of the Congress of Mothers, or if she cannot be there she is at liberty to appoint a representative.

**State Hostesses
at National Head-
quarters, 1314
Massachusetts
Ave., Washington,
D. C.**

In that week all residents of that state who are in Washington, state Senators and Congressmen, enlisted men from camps near Washington, will be invited to various entertainments in their honor.

In this way every state will realize that 1314 Massachusetts Ave. is a *National United Service Club for Enlisted Men* as well as a National Headquarters for the Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

Massachusetts had the first State Hostess week, February 17-22. Texas follows in March. Mrs. Hawkins, of Austin, Texas, has been appointed by Mrs. Walters, State President, to act as Texas hostess. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia will follow. Other states are invited to choose weeks as early as possible and notify Mrs. David O. Mears, Vice-Chairman Headquarters Committee, 1314 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, Chairman of Trustees of Endowment Fund, reports that the fund now amounts to \$7,955.22. \$795.22 have been contributed in 1918. It would help if each member of the Congress would speak of this fund, and suggest that in making wills a legacy to the Endowment Fund would be a valuable and enduring assistance in promotion of the welfare of mothers and children. Compound interest is a safe source of increase for an Endowment Fund. In procuring it establish a plan, which will distribute responsibility. Safeguard the fund. Use no interest until fund reaches a definite amount.

**Endowment
Fund, National
Congress of
Mothers**

Mrs. Crouse, Vice-President of Indiana Branch, National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, and one of its most loyal, devoted leaders, has been called to the higher life.

While nursing her daughter's family, who were ill with influenza, she contracted the disease and fell a victim to it. She will be sadly missed in the official Board of Indiana, and in the faithful, loyal service to the National Congress of Mothers.

Tennessee is bereaved in the passing on to the other world of its Recording Secretary, Mrs. R. A. Cameron, of Memphis. Her co-workers feel deeply the loss of her devoted efficient service, but as each one is called away from the work for childhood here, the links grow stronger in binding this work to that above.

Who can doubt that there even more than here "a little child shall lead them," for Jesus said "Of such are the Kingdom of Heaven." The inspiration of all good work comes from above, and as the ranks of our members increase there, who can doubt that their influence will be with us here?

In Memoriam

A meeting of the International Executive Committee of the International Council of Women has been called by Lady Aberdeen, president of the International Council. London is the place of meeting and the date sometime in June or July. Preparations will be made for the meeting of the International Council of Women in 1920.

**National Council
of Women in
Great Britain**

The British Council of Women will meet at the same time as the International Executive Board. At the executive meetings international standing committees also meet, so this means an attendance of 10 delegates from each country besides the President of the National Council itself. Twenty-six nations are united in the International Council, which makes this meeting one of vast significance to the whole world. Women are awake as never before to the relation of the home to all public welfare. Thoughtful ones realize that the basis of good citizenship rests on right home training, that it is a matter of national and international importance that in every home right guidance shall be given.

War with all its tragedies has brought out the nobility of millions in strong contrast to the degradation and crime of other millions. When one recognizes the innocence of infancy and the impressionable years of childhood in the home, one must believe that nobility is the goal for every child, that the mothers of the world must combine to give that chance to every one. Rich or poor, whatever the race or creed, all are children of one Divine Father. Fresh from the Creator, in homes the world over are the children whose future lies before them.

War or Peace, Love or Hate, Greed or Unselfishness, regard for others' rights, service to others, which shall it be for these millions in the forming? Who can shirk the opportunity and the privilege of making the world of the future a place where the animating principle of every one will be Love to God and all mankind. Who more than mothers hold the destiny of these millions in their hands?

In March, 1916, on the famous York road, near Baltimore, an automobile ran into a group of children returning home from school. One child was killed, two taken to hospitals seriously injured.

The driver did not stop and was never found.

**A Plea for Safety
of Children on
Highways**

In the past three years three children on their way to school have been killed on the York road between Towson Court House and Evesham Avenue. There is no other way to school, no sidewalk, no footpath.

The trend of population from country to town is one of the national problems. If country people can not walk in safety and comfort to school, to church, to the village, and to the neighbors' houses, social intercourse and education will not develop, and people will leave the country in search of them.

The following resolution was adopted by the Farmers' National Conference on Economic Reconstruction in America and International Reconstruction:

WHEREAS: The macadam and cement highways of our nation will be increasingly used by motor vehicles of great speed and heavy weights, their use by pedestrians, already attended by considerable risk, will become more dangerous, and

WHEREAS: The safety of children attending school, and of country people going about on foot for business and pleasure, is an important factor in the social development of our country.

Resolved: That this Conference recommends that all future road building, both state and national, include the construction of an inexpensive footpath, beside but detached from, the vehicle road.

This is a recommendation that should be taken up everywhere. In some rural districts it has been necessary to hold Sunday School early in the morning to avoid the danger of automobiles later in the day. Certainly in making the highways safe for motoring, the comfort and safety of the pedestrian becomes most important.

The War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, Social Hygiene Division, 19th and G Sts., Washington, D. C., has just published a pamphlet with this title which every one should read. Probably it can be secured by writing for it. Those who believe there is no longer need for work for the soldiers would see their mistake could they know how important all encouragement, all appreciation of the brave service given is at this period of demobilization. Our Government is the only one which at the outset of the war stood for a single standard of morality, and took drastic measures to protect our soldiers in the training camps.

Outside of the camps when the soldiers are off duty there are hundreds of cities and towns which should offer safe wholesome hospitality to "our boys."

Few know that before this war only the evil places gave them a welcome. It is the task and the duty of every mother, every citizen, to assume a share of responsibility for the boys who have done so much for all of us. "Attractive and inexpensive sleeping quarters should be provided for those men who stay away from camp over night."

"These things must be offered in such a spirit as to make the soldiers feel perfectly free to accept them without obligation. The men should be welcomed into the community wholeheartedly and there should be no suggestion of a reform spirit as the motive for such a welcome. You will find that the soldiers at our training camps come from every walk of life, but, as a general rule, you

will find them all fundamentally little different from your own sons and those of your neighbors, and if your community treats them accordingly you will be gratified by their splendid response.

"Your library should set aside special alcoves for them where stationery and writing materials should be provided free.

"Church recreation rooms and public schools should be utilized to their fullest extent for musical entertainments and dancing."

Woman's Share in the Community Program

The intelligent understanding and help of every woman in the United States is needed and may be effectively given by:

Avowing a personal belief in the single standard of moral conduct and requiring the same standard of the men of their acquaintance.

Expressing such a belief frankly when opportunity offers, either in conversation or in letters, that our men may respect the women of other countries as they do American women.

Studying the causes of disease and delinquency, social, economic, or moral; and helping to determine the proper means whereby each community may provide for the rehabilitation of its offenders, and for the prevention of future offense.

Seeing to it that every effort is made in each community to close all houses of prostitution; that means are provided for the treatment and isolation of diseased persons; that recreation is wholesome and properly supervised, policewomen being employed when necessary.

Instructing young girls of the community, and arousing them to their responsibility in matters of behavior and dress so that they shall not even innocently offend.

Coöperating with existing agencies to promote such objects and stimulating organization if none exists.

The stand taken by the U. S. Government makes possible, as never before, definite action by women for the conservation of character according to the best American standards. Let women rise as one to meet the opportunity.

Recommendations made by members of the National Board meeting in Washington, D. C.: Importance of interesting the Department of Labor and all labor organizations in the work of the

Construction Work for 1919

Congress of Mothers; back-to-school drive; amending compulsory education laws; provision for backward children; adopt a child in the community as French war orphans have been adopted; secure increased tax rate for public schools; coöperation with all great and good movements; better health work among school children; district conferences of Congress of Mothers; meeting together of school officials and Congress officials; more money for our work; better coördination; better financing of the National Congress of Mothers a matter of honor; opening of school houses for meetings; more subscribers to CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE; better coöperation with Home Education Division, U. S. Bureau of Education, in using names from their lists; promoting better school attendance; higher salaries for teachers; teachers' retirement laws; health inspectors in schools; Americanization work; take up the question of dues and make recommendations at National Convention; better finance through increased membership; remove illiteracy; kindergarten State legislation; intensive systematic campaign work; pay for National Headquarters; work from the school to the home; strengthen home committee work; a Parent-Teacher Association in every school; follow-up work in child-welfare; baby saving; higher ideals of home making, especially in homes of boys returning from the war; new federal legislation after the war; rehabilitation and standardization of the new American home; the headquarters a Victory Building in honor of the mothers of the boys serving their country during this war; a register in national headquarters of each member of the Congress whose son served in this war, with a statement concerning where and how he served, with record of her own patriotic or war service; the production and transportation of food a mother's problem; urge support of the Federal Food Commission; coöperation with normal schools and superintendents and Farm Bureaus; system of home and school education that will prevent war; international organization to include mothers of every nation; a Home Education Division in Bureau of Education of every nation; right education in ideals a matter of national concern; lookout committee needed to invite visitors to Washington to national headquarters; equipment of National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations to do its work; increased life and sustaining members; a gift from every member on Child-Welfare Day; follow-up work on finances by the state workers after an inspirational visit by a national officer; definite plan for increase of endowment fund; use no interest until it reaches specified amount; dollar

memberships; a definite plan which would distribute responsibility; each state to have a definite share—that carried down to local members. Motion made and carried that the National Congress of Mothers secure a letter from each state president endorsing a letter to be sent to each local president, requesting that each local association give an entertainment, the proceeds to go toward payment on national headquarters; educational material for Parent-Teacher Associations and Mothers' Circles; chairman of loan papers requested to choose a set of loan papers suitable for a year's program; all presidents of state or local associations requested to be on the lookout for educational material valuable in the work, and report same to the National Secretary.

REPORT OF NATIONAL BOARD COMMITTEE FOR BETTERMENT OF TEACHERS' SALARIES

A National Chairman to be appointed, this chairman to appoint subchairmen in each state, each subchairman to appoint chairmen in each local organization.

It is further recommended that the Committee in each local organization shall make it plain to the teachers that they are working *with them* to better their salaries, in the belief that better salaries will mean better service.

It is further recommended that the utmost publicity be given to the coöperation of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations with the teachers in securing better salaries. Definite plans to be worked out by publicity committee.

It is recommended as a first step that a careful study of school laws regarding teachers' salaries be made, to find out the existing salary conditions, this information to be tabulated. This work to begin at once and progress, reported monthly by State Chairman to National Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN C. LOMBARD,
CORA C. BRIGHT,
LOU H. FRANCIS.

Report accepted.

Resolutions on the Passing Away of Former President Roosevelt, Adopted by National Congress of Mothers

The Board of Managers of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations in session assembled at Washington, D. C., January 9, 1919, passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS: In the passing of Theodore Roosevelt the nation has lost one of its most brilliant statesmen, one of its greatest leaders in the moulding of national thought and life, one of far seeing vision, and one who, regardless of station and condition, sought to help every righteous cause and to arouse the conscience of the nation to highest ideals;

WHEREAS: As the chairman of the Advisory Council of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, he was a wise counselor, a loyal and devoted friend, the Board of Managers representing the national organization realize that they have sustained a truly personal loss;

WHEREAS: His expressed interest in the organized mothers' work dated back nearly twenty years when, as Governor of New York State, he spoke in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol at Albany at an annual meeting of the New York State Congress of Mothers and, with Mrs. Roosevelt, gave a reception at the Executive Mansion for the delegates;

WHEREAS: He continued his appreciation of the mothers' work when, as President of the United States, he invited the National Congress of Mothers to receptions and conferences held at the White House, and through his influence the Department of State sent invitations to every nation to participate in the First International Conference in America on the Welfare of the

Child, under the auspices of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations;

WHEREAS: He voiced his welcome at the White House to the delegates at the International Congress, saying there was no other society he was so glad to receive as the National Congress of Mothers, making the telling statement that "when all is said it is the mother, and the mother only, who is a better citizen even than the soldier who fights for his country";

WHEREAS: He placed motherhood on the highest pedestal, stating that the mother is the one supreme asset of national life;

WHEREAS: His life has projected itself into the hearts of the mothers of the world; and

WHEREAS: He embodied his ideal of the true American home in his own family life even amid the strenuous duties of the Executive Mansion and the White House; and

WHEREAS: While the motherhood of the world sorrows at his passing from visible sight we mourn him not as lost, for his influence will abide as an inspiration for generations yet to come;

Therefore, be it resolved: That we extend to Mrs. Roosevelt and family our heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement in which the whole world shares;

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Roosevelt, that they be spread upon the minutes of the Board of Managers and be printed in the CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE.

MRS. DAVID O. MEARS,
MRS. WM. T. CARTER,
MRS. FRED T. DUBOIS,

Committee.

Roosevelt Memorial Day

ADDRESS BY GENERAL LEONARD WOOD AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

We are assembled here to pay tribute to Theodore Roosevelt, the man who will be renowned in the years to come as "the great American." That typifies our highest expression of praise.

His far-reaching voice will be forever missed. We are like a people who have lived all their lives by the seashore. They have become so accustomed to the music of the beating billows, the demonstration of matchless power, that they forget the presence of the billows until they move inland. It was the same with the voice of Roosevelt. We were so accustomed to hear it that it was not until it was silenced we could measure our loss.

Theodore Roosevelt always preached patriotism. His words were not uttered to mislead, but to express honest convictions and ideas. He was above all else 100 per cent. American. He was American and nothing else.

He gave his four sons. As much as he loved his children, no one of them would have been welcomed under his roof if they had not been anxious to fight for their country. One lies dead in a foreign land, two others are badly wounded. It is a magnificent record.

Death has deprived us of the great leader at a time when his services to the nation are most needed. A sense of profound sorrow and loss is ours. Millions who never knew Theodore Roosevelt feel that a great, directing, far-seeing force has been taken from us at one of the most critical periods in our country's life.

America loved him and trusted him because he was an American and nothing else in patriotism and devotion. His leadership was strong, honest and fearless. He did more than any other President to make the world realize what the United States stands for and what a republican form of government means.

He saw the war approaching and pointed out where our duty lay. *Denied an opportunity to raise and lead a division, he sent his own sons to war with his blessing, glad that they were to serve in the great war for civilization*, and devoted every energy he possessed to building up and maintaining a vigorous prosecution of the war, which he saw clearly was as much our war as that of the Allies.

His broad vision, wide knowledge of world affairs, and sound judgment were never more needed than today. He was a citizen of the world in his breadth of sympathy and understanding. *The upright, fair-dealing, justice-loving nations have lost a friend, the predatory and faithless, an unyielding foe, for Theodore Roosevelt loved truth and fair dealing, and believed that a moral and straightforward life should characterize nations as well as individuals.*

ALWAYS FOR SQUARE DEAL

He was always for the square deal; the simple, and yet the strenuous life. He detested sham and had little patience with indirectness or want of candor.

As President, he pursued an unbroken foreign policy of international understanding and good will. He was a believer in arbitration, as shown by the many arbitration treaties made during his administration. His diplomacy was an open diplomacy in act as well as in word. His information was gathered from full and free consultation with the best men of all parties. His policy sprang from an honest desire for justice and fair dealing, and was directed with a view to peace, with justice and honor.

Conservative and patient in a crisis, seeking freely the advice of all who could best give it, regardless of party—once his mind was made up he was resolute in carrying out what was finally to be done.

The welfare of the United States was ever upon his mind, but he never sought it through injustice of the oppression of little nations, nor did he lose sight of it in dealing with the strong ones.

He believed in avoiding entangling alliances, but realized that America must play her part when civilization and the rights of mankind were in danger. *He dreaded war as all do who know it, but he dreaded more failure to do our duty, even though it must be done through war.* He knew that it was the blood of the martyrs which was the seed of the church. He realized that it is better to break the peace than to break the faith of the founders.

He prepared the way for a better understanding between labor and capital, and believed in just and equitable relations between them. His aim was to control and encourage legitimate business, not to strangle it. He held "that wealth should be the servant of the people, not their master."

To him the ideal life was the married life. He was devoted to home and family. He had a profound respect for women and never spoke disparagingly of them. He abhorred the vulgar and coarse of speech, the loose liver and the immoral. His life was a clean, normal, wholesome life.

He loved you western people with a warmth of affection difficult to appreciate unless one knew him well; your directness, your fondness for life in the open, your patriotism. He loved all America, North, South, East and West, the mountains and the plains, but his heart turned to the West, especially the Northwest, where he had found strength as a young man and where

he had stored up much of the power and energy which carried him through the drive and the wear and tear of his busy life.

He realized that at the foundation of our strength stands the farmer, and that his interests must be protected and his needs and wants appreciated and met.

MAN OF BROADEST INTELLIGENCE

And so one could go on and on enumerating the things he understood. It can all be summed up in saying that he was a man of broadest intelligence, profound discernment and deepest and truest patriotism, *with a love of country equaled only by his love of truth and justice, and with a breadth of human sympathy as wide as the world*, limited by neither creed nor race, priest and rabbi were friends of his, the rich and the poor trusted him. He held the confidence and affection of all factions, both as a man and as President. He was equally at ease in the Sorbonne or addressing a group of men in a mining town.

He was a many-sided man, a great human dynamo, driven by the forces of truth, justice, patriotism and love of his fellowman.

Mistakes he made, of course, and enemies—many of them. All who do things, all who see visions and dream dreams, all who have ideals, all who seek to do away with injustice, have bitter enemies and severe critics; *but such was his honesty of purpose, such his purity and character and life, that slander never touched him and real enemies were few, for he was so truly clean, straightforward and honest that no one could deny that he was a Man, and one who fearlessly said and did what he believed to be right.* Had he lived in the days of the Crusades, he would have been in the van. Had he been a fighting bishop in the old days against the Moore, he would, like the good Bishop Turpin, have given absolution on the field, and the penance would have been that his followers die dealing mighty blows upon the enemy. He feared nothing so much as fear and as duty undone.

Profound student of history and devout Christian, he realized that many things come to us and are imposed upon us which we cannot fully understand—pestilence, great disturbances of nature, new diseases, in short, many forces striving to destroy life, and that we must be prepared against them. He knew that progress comes through struggle and not through ease and idleness.

ADVOCATE OF PREPAREDNESS

He realized that war has been man's portion at times ever since he was created, and that it has often been his duty, his means of righting wrong. Knowing that it has always existed, he believed in preparing against it. He understood that basic principle of democracy, that hand in hand with the opportunity and privilege given us by the republic, goes obligation for national

service in war, as well as in peace. He believed that unless democracy accepts and lives up to this principle it cannot endure; that shoulder to shoulder, rich and poor, Jew and Gentile, new-comer and native-born, we must serve the republic in war and in peace, in fair weather and in storm. *He saw in this community of service, in this equality of obligation, the flame to fuse the diverse elements in our population into one homogeneous mass of Americans, the upbuilding of a spirit of national solidarity, and the establishment of better understanding between the groups and classes of our people.* He saw in it, also, something of the brotherhood of man which comes through community of effort and purpose, and that better appreciation of each other which comes from closer association, especially when this association is for a common purpose, and that purpose a lofty one, the defense of our country.

In Theodore Roosevelt's opinion, no man who refuses service to the limit of his ability, whether in war or peace, is fit to be a citizen.

Knowing our men will always go to war for what they believe to be right, and that when they refuse we shall cease to be a nation, and realizing that our women will send them and despise them if they do not go, and that the better trained they are the fewer will die—he advocated universal training for national service, training on rational lines, such as the Swiss or Australian. He realized that it was a false humanity; indeed, it was brutal inhumanity, not to give the men who are to fight our battles a sporting chance. He saw the hideous unpreparedness of this country as the war crept upon us, and strove to correct it by voice and pen, for he knew that not to prepare meant thousands of unnecessary dead. Having been in war, he realized how great the losses must be where the men, and especially the officers, are unprepared and where there is any shortage on the machines and weapons with which man fights on the ground, in the air, on the sea or beneath its surface.

"Speak softly, but carry a big stick," with him meant to be just and fair, but be ready to meet the forces of wrong with the disciplined strength of right. He had little patience with those adroit in the use of words and skilled in the building of phrases, but lacking the concrete courage to meet issues when national honor, the lives of our people and the best interests of humanity and civilization demanded action.

NEVER NEUTRAL IN FACE OF WRONG

It was impossible for him to be neutral in the face of wrong. He believed in a free press, free speech and pitiless publicity and understood that a democracy resenting criticism, smothering the press and hampering publicity, is a democracy in danger, if not a democracy dying.

His love of the forests and mountains, and the knowledge that came to him through extensive

travel in our own country brought to his attention the necessity of conservation of our national forests, which were being ruthlessly wasted in many places. Under his wise direction, rational conservation became a part of our national policy. Looking to the future, and to an equitable distribution of our national wealth, he pushed forward a vigorous policy with reference to the reservation of waterpower sites and the reclamation of desert areas, that they may be ready for the coming millions.

The establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor and other farseeing acts too numerous to mention, but all constructive, were a part of his accomplishments.

He dreamed dreams and saw visions, he had strong likes and strong dislikes, he worked hard, played hard, put his soul into whatever he was doing.

A voyage of discovery in the Brazilian jungle, a hunt in Africa, were rest periods. An omnivorous reader, he was never without his favorite authors, even in the jungle or on the hunt. He loved a bout with the broadswords, a hard run, a climb over rough and dangerous places, or a good horse over country, stalking big game, all the sports of a healthy, strong-hearted man. He loved the wild places of the world, the birds, the animals, and understood them as few do. He saw the Creator in nature.

He loved children, loved to be with them, adored to have them with him on walks, trying always to make them love the open and understand the things they saw. He saw and appreciated the efforts of those about him, and had a word of kindly cheer and encouragement for all who tried. *He believed in the dignity of labor and that the dignity came not so much from the character of the work as from the way in which it is done.*

A brave soldier, he was often almost reckless of his own safety, but most careful of his men. Always subordinate and loyal, yet he understood the distinction between subordination and servility. His men loved him and he could instill the best of all discipline, that which is founded on respect and confidence. When the situation required, he stood ready for the extreme sacrifice. On these occasions his words were come on, not go.

DUTY HIS WATCHWORD

A many-sided man, but four-square to all the world—Christian gentleman, author, student, lover of nature, wise statesman, soldier, builder of standards, writer of history, scholar; *a man with a clean soul and dauntless spirit, whose watchword was duty and whose life was one of service for God, for country and for the right. Such was Theodore Roosevelt.* He was the most inspiring

and hence the most dominant figure in American life since Abraham Lincoln.

With him no man could be part American and something else. He must be all American. Along the fighting line in France and Flanders there were more inquiries concerning his opinion, his views, his probable line of action than concerning all other Americans combined. They saw in him an intense American, but also a citizen of the world, one who loved justice, whose sympathies were not limited by nationality or creed. He realized that leagues of nations can only be enduring when they are based on community of interest and of areas, and above all community of morals and ideals, but he never believed nor for a moment tolerated the idea that we should enter into any league which would deprive us of the right of free action within our own sphere of influence, or put us in a position of unpreparedness to do what we believed to be right, or in a condition which would render us unable to defend our own interests in case of need.

We shall do well to heed his last message, in which he said in part (little did he realize how true the first words were to be): "I cannot be with you, and so all I can do is to wish you god-speed. There must be no sagging back in the fight for Americanism now that the war is over. We should insist that if the immigrant who comes here does in good faith become an American and assimilate himself to us, he shall be treated on an exact equality with every one else. There can be no divided allegiances at all. We have room but for one flag, the American flag, and this excludes the Red Flag, which symbolizes only war against liberty and civilization. We have room but for one language here, and that is the English language, for we intend to see that the crucible turns our people out as Americans, and not as dwellers in a polyglot boarding house, and we have room but for one loyalty, and that is loyalty to the American people."

Here you have the spirit of the man, the soul's desire of Theodore Roosevelt. He is dead, yet his words, his ideals, his policies will live on through the generations to come; his spirit will march in the van of our armies in war and strengthen us in our righteous endeavors. His last words and our answer could well have been:

"To you, from falling hands, we throw
The torch. Be yours to lift it high!"
"Your flaming torch aloft we bear,
With burning heart our oath we swear
To keep the faith, to fight it through."

We must pick up the torch where he dropped it and carry it on. This is vital to our country and to mankind.

Americanization

By MRS. W. S. MITCHELL,

State Chairman of Indiana

Our foreign-born population must be an Americanized population. If an immigrant is not fit to become a citizen he should not be allowed to come here.

Americanism is a matter of the spirit and of the soul. Our allegiance must be purely to the United States.

The immigrant problem needs a friendly attitude, a touch of human kindness and sympathy.

You often hear the remark, "We get the very worst citizens from foreign countries," and if this oft-time repeated remark be true it is our duty to look into our immigration law and endeavor to have said law so amended as to exclude all aliens in the future that have a criminal tendency or have been a menace to their own country.

A man is mighty brave who will gather together his few belongings and set sail for a new country about which he knows practically nothing, a strange people, and a strange language. Often he comes alone, hoping soon to earn enough money to send back for his parents or his family, or to go back for his sweetheart who awaits him in sunny Italy or some foreign clime.

The man with a family thinks of an education for his family of little folk, and how wonderful it is to the parents that their children have an opportunity for free schooling! A Roumanian mother said to me one day while in one of the foreign districts: "Oh! my Johnny, he go to school, he read, he write. Eberyting up here like Americano boy." Her face was aglow with happiness and she held her hand to her head, that I might not be mistaken in just what she meant.

"My baby, some day she too go to school when she beeg enough. I not much English speak, but my Johnny he say: 'Mamma, you must come to school, learn English and sing America.'" This family, though poor, were educated in their native language, and anxious to work to better their condition. Of the hundreds of families I have come in contact with I have yet to find one that assumed an unfriendly attitude, all insisting that I come more often. In this same school little Johnny attends a little Italian girl is the most apt pupil in the art class. This child with her rosy cheeks and olive skin and sunny smile, born in humble surroundings, will have an opportunity to develop her talent.

Like many American parents, some are content when their children finish the grades, but others are anxious for their children to graduate from the high school, and others look still farther ahead to college education.

Night schools are being maintained for those

who labor by day, but they are not attended as largely as they should be. Full-grown men sit there after their hard day's toil, working hard on simple problems. It seems almost unbelievable that in this country with its great school system there should live five and one half million people over the age of ten years who can neither read nor write in the English language.

Our neglect in the past, along educational lines, proved a stumbling block to us in the late war, when we discovered we had seven hundred thousand men who could neither read nor write. In one southern camp, twenty-five hundred men were laboriously studying their primer, and with a pencil clutched in a cramped position in their brawny hands copying a letter to Mother. In three months they were able to write a letter to Mother, and read the orders. We have been lax in the past. We dare not be so in the future. It does not pay to neglect the children. Greater demands are going to be made upon us. More money must be spent for education. It is the best investment that any government can make.

Our immigrants are not lazy. No work is too hard. They work in mines, in lumber camps, in factories. They help to build railroads and dig ditches. Some work in our great packing establishments, in the sub-cellars pushing heavy truck loads of meat to different sections of the cellar for shipment to foreign countries. Overhead the pipes are covered with ice, and the health of the men soon fails. They work in gangs of five or six with a foreman who has some knowledge of English, but by name they are unknown, as they go by numbers. Many landlords charge these people exorbitant rents for old tumble-down houses infested with vermin, not fit for a human being to live in, without water or other necessary conveniences.

Much could be written about conditions in the foreign district in Indianapolis not far from our State Capitol. Before Indiana had state-wide prohibition there were more than fifty saloons or barrel houses within a radius of four blocks, with gambling going on in many. The Servian Club House is built back of a saloon, in such a way that it is quite convenient to pass through the saloon to enter the club. They come here looking to America for salvation. The golden torch of Liberty in the harbor sheds its halo of welcome, but after they pass through Ellis Island they are often hounded by land and money sharks and persons with mercenary interest and purposes.

It is perfectly natural that they should flock to the foreign district, for there they find those who speak the language of their native country,

but the environment is such that some become sick at heart. Their first impression of us is not always a desirable one. Politics has contributed to the delinquency of the foreigner; they are not given a square deal. If we accept them as citizens it is our duty to teach them to be good citizens, and not leave them to the mercy of the ward heeler and the lower elements of society.

Every alien over fourteen years of age should be compelled to go to night school, and all children under fourteen should be compelled to attend the public school. There should be no schools where old country traditions are taught and the love of the fatherland kept alive, and where national anthems of European countries are sung.

We have neglected the foreign mother. As the men become better acquainted with American customs and ideals, they want the women folks to enjoy more privileges outside of the home.

The Indiana Branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations is most anxious to own or rent a suitable building where we may welcome the foreign mother, where we may have English classes, community food demonstrations and practical work among the women and children that will aid in the upkeep of the home and protect the family from unnecessary ills. Frequent bathing is a problem which confronts them, for some have to carry all their water one and two blocks.

We need some philanthropist to build a model tenement; it is not always the immigrant who converts the bathtub into a coalbin, or neglects to use it for what it was intended. There should be a vast improvement in this country as regards sanitation and public health. All disease breeding places should be exterminated. The children of immigrants are going to be the citizens of tomorrow. Many of these children I knew years ago in the Mission School are the wives of some of our most prosperous business men.

One day some small boys came to the Mission School. The spokesman, Pat McGinty by name, said: "Won't you teach us to sew so that we can be tailors?" The request was granted, the boys came, worked quite faithfully and were better boys, but later on Pat lost all desire to be a tailor. He wore a natty uniform, however, with polished buttons and so forth—for Pat was on the force, and he made a good policeman. Some of the boys became firemen and others in different walks of life, but they did not forget the early training they received at the Mission, and volumes might be written about the little girls.

The immigrant mother is very grateful for any kindness shown her. It is true some of them go back to the old country and buy a little patch of ground where they can spend the declining years of their life, but they have earned every penny by the sweat of their brows, and if they go back knowing they have been in a Christian country, and live better than before they came to our shores, all has not been in vain.

I have known of persons who went back to some of the Balkan countries, that were a revelation to the neighborhood in which they lived. People would come from miles around to hear them tell of America. They taught the villagers how to be better mothers and better housekeepers, and many things they had learned in America.

Many Italians in Chicago go to Italy each winter, as they can get passage for \$36 and they argue that it is cheaper than to remain in Chicago and buy coal to keep warm. This may be true, or it may be propaganda on the part of the Steamship Company. We must continue our fight for Americanism, teach them our laws and what is expected of them as citizens. If approached in a friendly spirit, with the milk of human kindness, they will always respond.

At the Peace Table

Who shall sit at the table, then, when the terms of peace are made—

The wisest men of the troubled lands in their silver and gold brocade?

Yes, they shall gather in solemn state to speak for each living race,

But who shall speak for the unseen dead that shall come to the council place?

Though you see them not and you hear them not, they shall sit at the table, too;

They shall throng the room where the peace is made and know what it is you do;

The innocent dead from the sea shall rise to stand at the wise man's side,

And over his shoulder a boy shall look—a boy that they crucified.

You may guard the doors of that council hall with barriers strong and stout,

But the dead unbidden shall enter there, and never you'll shut them out.

And the man that died in the open boat, and the babes that suffered worse,

Shall sit at the table when peace is made by the side of a martyred nurse.

You may see them not, but they'll all be there; when they speak you may fail to hear;

You may think that you're making your pacts alone, but their spirits will hover near,

And whatever the terms of the peace you make with the tyrant whose hands are red,

You must please not only the living here, but must satisfy your dead.

Edgar A. Guest.

The Successor of the Saloon

By ORRIN G. COCKS

Have you considered the motion picture as the logical successor of the saloon?

The saloon is passing into oblivion, and with it, much of the lure of liquor. Business, war, food necessities, and moral sentiment, all have combined to push it into the grave. But human nature is very much alive. You can't bury human nature. It is like Banquo's ghost, "It will not down." It will demand and receive stimulus and relaxation. It will not be coerced or advised or starved into goodness. Nor can it be made over into something refined and nice. Men have always insisted on play and some of their pleasure has been found in that passing social institution, the saloon, which has abounded in light, conversation, warmth and independence.

Now that this gathering place has pronounced its "morituri salutamus" it is the part of wisdom to begin immediately the use of other forms of amusement which satisfy elemental cravings. History has taught for ages that the removal of one form of temptation did not mean freedom from all temptation. The garnished and empty house from which one devil has been driven may readily become the habitation of seven full-grown demons of even greater malignity. Witness patent medicines and "dope"! Human nature, like the atmosphere, abhors a vacuum and straightway finds or invents a substitute.

This truism means that something equally powerful, independent and attractive must be found. Some one amusement or series of pleasures must exist which will absorb the leisure time, the dull periods, the excess energies, the longings for thrill and excitement, or the demands of weary or overburdened minds. I wonder how energetically the opponents of the saloon have labored to find these legitimate outlets for human energy? Are they leaving this constructive social problem to individual ingenuity or to proprietors of coffee houses, clubs and "subway saloons"?

The business men are awake and active. All their energies have been applied to producing commercial pleasure which will have a sufficiently broad appeal to make a continuous profit for themselves. Witness the vast variety of games, organized baseball, pool and billiards, and bowling. See the extent of the manufacture of bicycles, automobiles, and motorcycles. Notice the spread of the replicas of Coney Island, vaudeville, theaters, phonographs, popular music and the rest.

Human nature, however, is continually demanding more and something different. The motion picture serves more people than any of the others. It has something for everyone. Its appeal is universal. It furnishes emotional ex-

citement, mental stimulus, and a contrast to drab realities. It draws all members of a family instead of age or sex groups alone. It is a democratic, wholesome and self-respecting entertainment. Again, it is inexpensive, near at hand and ever changing. More fundamental than all, it ministers richly to the desire of mankind for passive enjoyment. This element of passivity is too little considered for the part it plays in life. Just here lies some of the attractiveness of liquor. If you will run over in your mind the various things which capture the attention you will find that most of them are passive. The book or magazine is enjoyed in an easy chair. Outdoor games are witnessed by thousands from bleachers or side lines.

Races draw their votaries because they can be seen in comfort. The play is popular because the audience sits quietly and watches a few actors portray human emotions. Even the lecture and the sermon require little more than mental effort in comfortable seats. So this greatest of amusements, the motion picture, flashes on the screen before people, who do nothing but enjoy while they relax.

Why search further? Make use of this absorbing amusement on a far larger scale than at present. Transform the larger saloons in your town. Keep the motion picture on the first floor and club rooms for all the people of the neighborhood on the floors above. Extend the number of community houses! Let's have a larger number of thoroughly democratic parish houses! Let's transform the schools into community centers with the motion picture as the great basis of attraction! Let's expand the latent possibilities of this wonderful art to meet the play needs of the whole people. It will attract the whole family as the saloon did not and will leave in its wake neither headache, depression nor trouble.

PROHIBITION'S EFFECT ON THE MOVIES

How Movie Men See It

"Prohibition brings joy to the hearts of the movie men. There is no question about it, they declare, the closing of the saloons, the elimination of drinks from the attractions of club and restaurant, is going to be a good thing for the motion picture business. We may indeed expect to see more movie theaters springing up about us, and crowds greater than ever thronging to the pictures everywhere. For, as the managers put it, the man who can't get a drink, who is no longer able to pass the time away in the saloon, for whom the prospect of an easygoing evening of conversation and beverages palls with the dictum of unassisted talk—the man, whoever he

be, whose habits are changed by the adoption of prohibition—is going to seek amusement of some other kinds. And the motion picture theater, they add, is the only amusement that, alike in cheapness and ubiquity, rivals the saloon.

"Mr. S. L. Rothapfel of the Rialto and Rivoli Theaters, New York, says 'It has been true always that the motion picture has been the great foe of the saloon. This has been particularly noticeable in small towns, where, prior to the inauguration of the movie theater, there was not much to do for entertainment, and the saloon had things pretty much its own way. With the

coming of the motion picture, which offers clean and wholesome amusement to the whole family for the price of a man's evening drinks, many men have been quick to choose the better entertainment, and to take their families along. That being true, too—movie theater and saloon have been rivals, with the theater getting the best of it generally; but with the elimination of the saloon, the theater is left in complete possession of the field. It has been shown already that motion-picture theaters are exceedingly prosperous in prohibition territory.'"—From *N. Y. Times*, Jan. 19, 1919.

Mother, Father and Child—Partners Three

By MAUD BURNHAM,

(Author of "Descriptive Stories for All the Year," etc.)

Kate Douglas Wiggin says, "How inexpressibly tiresome is the everlasting 'Don't' in some households. Don't get in the fire, don't get in the water, don't tease the baby, don't interrupt, don't contradict, don't fight with your brother, and don't worry me NOW, while in all this tirade not one word has been said about something to do."

Fröebel, the founder of the kindergarten, studied to give the children something to do. If a mother's and father's demands are such that they cannot take time for study, they may at least share the interests and pleasures of their children in ways that constantly suggest themselves. By doing this they will enter into a paying partnership with their boys and girls, and later on they will have less reason to complain that the children seek other homes for diversion.

When a mother allows little daughter or son to use the tiny board and rolling pin at cookie-making time, or permits the toy broom, dustpan and brush, washtub or little iron to serve a purpose, she is not only beginning a partnership, but laying a foundation for real usefulness later on.

Enjoying carefully restricted play with cup, pint and quart measures or even the scales, helps the child to practical knowledge. There are times when he may even play with the fireless cooker and demonstrate to his satisfaction that he can fit the right cover in the right compartment and place one utensil within another.

Fortunate the small boy or girl who is allowed to play train with chairs or use them for cages in the zoo; who may appropriate the waste-paper basket for a hen-coop; and use the clothes-basket for a boat.

One mother I know shows the spirit of part-

nership as she sits in her rocker, sewing. She calls the following "rocker" games:

1. The tea bell is placed on the floor. From a given spot the children roll marbles to hit the bell.

2. Mother is the kitty and the children are mice. Kitty's dish is placed back of the rocker, where Mother can not see it, and then from a corner farther back a mouse comes on tiptoe to try to pick up the dish without kitty's knowing it. If ever so little noise is heard, kitty cries, "Meow," and the mouse runs to the corner, to give another mouse a turn.

3. The "grocery-man" knocks at the door. Mother gives orders which are written down in make-believe. Then the goods are delivered.

4. The "iceman" calls with wooden blocks, which make fine blocks of ice.

A father has ample opportunity to be a partner with his children. There may be a chance to share in the care of animals, and carpentry and garden tools offer unlimited possibilities for coöperation.

A certain professor allowed his boys to assist in making their sand box. Those who could not use tools, smoothed the rough boards with sand paper. These same boys helped to make a wonderful stationary horse out of a barrel.

Instead of forbidding his child to touch the typewriter, one father taught him the alphabet on it. As the boy grew up he used it for certain school work and letter writing.

Nora A. Smith suggests the keeping of a diary to help in cementing the family partnership. In this is recorded each evening the events of the day, the weather, and so on.

One of the most delightful pleasures to be shared in the home is reading aloud.



THE MARINE'S HAPPY HOMECOMING.

Bulgaria

By PASTOR FURNAJIEFF

Four long years have passed since we have had any communication with Bulgaria.

The many friends of Mrs. Zoritz Farnajeff, who represents the Congress of Mothers in Bulgaria, will be interested in the message sent by Pastor Farnajeff, in which he shows that the people of that country were forced to fight against the Allies.

A Warning to the Ex-Tsar Ferdinand

On the 1st of September, 1915, the leaders of the opposition, some of whom form the present government, went in a body to the palace to try and dissuade king Ferdinand from launching the country into a war against Serbia—which really meant a war against the Entente powers. Mr. Naitcho Tsanoff, one of the leaders of the Radical Party in Bulgaria, addressed the king as follows:

"Your Royal Highness:

"To day's meeting of the representatives of the opposition with the chief of the state is of a great historical purport, this is why I have put on paper what I have got to say to you.

"The very fact that I stand now in the palace, a thing contrary to my persuasions and those of my party, is a proof that something extraordinary is exercising its power over me and that is the dread from an impending disaster for my fatherland.

"You and your government are driving the country into the camp of the Central Powers, who are now at war with the liberators of Bulgaria. You dare not do that. It is contrary to the real interest of Bulgaria.

"Such a crime is impossible to perpetrate. Whatever you may attempt you will not succeed to arm the Bulgarian nation against its liberators.

"The disaster will ensue even before the fighting trenches have been reached. The armed nation will turn into a disordered rabble.

"After the dreadful debacle of 1913—the fruit of a criminal folly—are we to await now the final perdition of Bulgaria, no longer due to mere folly, but to a pure and a premeditated crime?

"I desire to come and inquire whether you and your government are irrevocably decided on such a perilous step. There is still time to turn back from a venture which is putting in jeopardy the very existence of Bulgaria and which, at the very least, will cost you your throne."

These are energetic words of warning pronounced exactly a week before the mobilization of the army had been ordered, but unfortunately for our country they fell on a deaf ear.

The government of 1915 was formed by the liberals known as the russophobe party in Bulgaria. They had but a tiny majority in parliament due exclusively to the votes of the Turkish deputies—who invariably belong to the governmental party.

More than address a solemn warning to the tsar the leaders of the opposition could not do in the face of military tribunals instituted even before the country went to war. We are a democratic nation and we possess the most democratic constitution in the world but, for the last quarter of a century, our country has been governed in the most autocratic manner. For servility to the sovereign we were surpassed perhaps only in Persia. Among the many titles allotted to the tsar was also that of master (*gospodar*).

If in the United States the President cannot decide questions of war and peace without the consent of the senate, if in Great Britain the government cannot do that without the consent of the House of Commons, in our "democratic" country "the master" could do that at his own pleasure, and he did it without consulting the Bulgarian parliament. Now that the country is brought to the brink of an abyss, the Master and his servile prime minister have quit Bulgaria, finding it safer for them to live in Germany.

Whether it will serve as a sufficient excuse for Bulgaria that in the declaration of the war its will had not been consulted, I do not know. One thing I know, however, that the interests of our nation (the most tolerant and peace-loving on the Balkan Peninsula) have been sacrificed time and again, even from the day of our liberation, for the mere convenience of the great powers of Europe.

"No Enemies"

You "have no enemies," you say;

My friend, your boast is poor.

He who has mingled in the fray

Of duty that the brave endure,

Must needs make foes.

If you've made none, mayhap,

Small is the work that you have done.

You've put no grafter down and out,

Or put no traitoring wretch to rout.

You've never turned wrong into right.

You've been a coward in the fight.

The Warrior and the Child

Standards of appraisal of nations, states, communities, classes, churches, and persons, as to their relative civilization and idealism, are many and various; but there is one test that, as the world grows older and wiser, gains in universal assent, namely, attitude toward the child—its bodily welfare, its mental furnishing and spiritual integrity.

As between individuals, it may be assessed by the simplest means imaginable, as, for instance, the differing reaction of A and B when, on walking down a street, they meet or reject, welcome or ignore, expand or contract spiritually when a smiling, innocent, trustful child salutes them with a word or rippling laugh. As between communities, it is proved by their relative expenditures for schools, playgrounds, parks, and decent places of amusement, on the one hand, and for manufacture and conservation of *things* and promotion of physical luxury and sensual indulgence, on the other hand. As between nations, it is demonstrated in their respective budgets for the elimination of illiteracy, preservation of life, and reduction and ultimate extinction of vice and crime.

But there is another way of applying this test of comparative civilization to a nation's manhood and womanhood, which comes in times of war and has been shown since 1914 on a scale and in a way justifying a broad generalization, because extending over so prolonged a period and involving so many nations. That is the way the armies and cooperating civilian forces of the combatant forces treat the children of the peoples with whom they are at war or with whom they are acting as allied or as associated combatants. At such a time it becomes possible to test the truth of Bayard Taylor's assertion:

"The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring."

With this test in mind, it is possible for a citizen of the United States at the present time to humbly but proudly find satisfaction in the record which the national army has made. The same men who when fighting to put an end to war and to put right above might have shown a vigor of action, fertility of resource and tenacity of purpose which has commanded the admiration of the professional militarists of Europe, also have won the hearts of the civilians of the lands in which they have fought or which they are now policing, by their chivalry to the aged and weak of the adult population and by their comradeship with and love for the children.

The evidence of this record is as uniform and universal as it is cumulative in its tenor. It comes from invaded and policed Germany and from remote and class-warring Siberia as well as from freed and reviving Belgium and France. Hence the apparent miracle (but really quite natural fact) facing the world, that whereas when the armistice was signed the United States had become residuary legatee of the German "hate," today, by reason of the magnanimous, formal policy of its military representatives in the occupied regions of the former empire, and more especially because of the brotherly attitude of the rank and file of the army toward the children of the occupied territory, the mood of the adult population is changing. Stranger things have happened than that in the course of time, and that perhaps soon, there should be a disposition in Germany to welcome aid from the American forces in joint resistance to the anarchism and "terrorism" which have in Lenine, Liebknecht, and Rosa Luxemburg their symbolic, personal apostles of license and class war.

Nor can there be any full consideration of the large problem in social psychology and post-war phenomena all too inadequately dealt with above without taking into account the superb service rendered to the cause of international brotherhood and ultimate unity of peoples by the labors of the American Red Cross and associated American civilian agencies, that in Belgium, France, Italy, Serbia, Palestine, and Mesopotamia have done so much to conserve life midst populations facing death from starvation, extinction of domiciles, and lack of fuel and food. Much of the popular adoration and love which has welled up in such an unprecedented way from the heart of the masses of Europe as they have welcomed the President of the Republic to the continent and lined the routes over which he has traveled to the great urban national capitals have been due to his symbolic character as a leader of a people who will give money lavishly for the salvation of the children of the world and who will send forth armies of trained social workers versed in all the technique of scientific philanthropy.

As the privates and officers who have been in France, Belgium, invaded Northern Italy, Serbia, the Near East and the Far East return to their homes in every State of the union and in communities small and large they are not going to lose their interest in the wee folk whom they have made their "little brothers." Many of them have formally adopted their former wards. But all of them will be "publicity" agents for relief campaigns.—*Advocate of Peace.*

Child Hygiene Department

MRS. SUMNER WHITTEN, CHAIRMAN

"The Neglected Age"

"It seems to be true that the years of a woman's life that sink deepest into her heart and are fraught with her keenest joy and pain are the years when her little children are clinging about her skirts. Then it is that she is truly 'wealthy with small cares, and small hands clinging to her knees.' But then, too, she is often too busy with the passing of the full days and the long nights, so often punctuated by restless clinging of rosy fingers and all the dear demands of babyhood, to realize fully how blest are the days through which she is living."—From Preface to "Mother's Year Book."

Last month this department outlined a program under the subject "Promoting Intelligent Parenthood," through public and personal education; beginning with prenatal care, maternal nursing, prevention of sickness and death in early infancy, urging the study of local conditions as regards birth registration, infant death rate, and welfare work of all kinds, which is in any way related to the health problem. The public health problem is the children's health problem.

This month we will keep the same general subject, discussing the need of intelligent parenthood as applied to the care of children of pre-school age. Examinations of the drafted men for the army and navy not only revealed physical defects which were traceable to wrong conditions in the first year or two of life, but an infinitely larger number that were defective through carelessness or ignorance of parents during the pre-school age, or, as many have been pleased to call it, "the neglected age."

The child eats, or does not eat, as fancy dictates; sleeps, or does not sleep, as family pleasure or convenience demands. Personal habits are not watched regularly as being of importance; the child runs out and plays hours at a time with wet feet and insufficient clothing or else is housed up, overheated and overclothed, without fresh air, sunshine and exercise, because no one can be spared to take him out to obtain the best and cheapest medicine God has provided for his little ones.

Is it any wonder then that this is the age of "children's diseases" and those evils which are so often left in their train, such as deafness, bad eyes, malformations, faulty bone structure, and tubercular tendencies.

It is because this age is important that it is now found necessary to have, not only baby clinics opened in congested centers, but the pre-school clinics. These are a boon to the public

health or school nurse, who can follow up these children in the home and see that when they come of school age they are in a state of health and mental receptiveness. It is said that one tenth of our public moneys is wasted on children who are physically unfit to assimilate the education they have forced upon them. We recommend to the child hygiene chairman of our parent-teachers associations the following instructions to mothers on prenatal care and infant care with a very earnest study of the need of the child of pre-school age or the years from two to seven.

PROGRAM

Business.

Readings from James Whitcomb Riley's "Poems Here at Home," "Rhymes of Childhood," and "A Child's World."

Music.

Address—The Care of Children of Pre-school Age—covering why this particular age is important, food, clothing, rest, habits, diseases and disease tendencies of childhood. Encourage the organized clinic, also teaching in the home by public or school nurses, and provisions for care and education of crippled or defective children. For a speaker obtain a physician, nurse or trained dietitian and social worker. If no speaker can be obtained or if by preference members participate, make suitable selections from:

Talks with Young Mothers—E. B. Lowry,

Training of the Human Plant—Burbank,

Food Allowances for Healthy Children—

Lucy H. Gillette,

Parents and Their Problems—Vols. 2-3,

Love and Law in Child Training—Emilie Poulsson.

Obtain simple diet slips for children from one to six years, for free distribution at the meeting.

Have these words in large lettering on a card and hang where it is prominently seen during the meeting. IF YOUR BABY HAS BAD HABITS IT IS YOUR FAULT—BEGIN NOW AND CORRECT THEM.

Always allow the mothers from twenty minutes to one half hour to tell of their own experiences and to ask questions.

The playlet, "The Sick Child" (5 cents a copy), can be obtained from Mrs. M. A. Allen, Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y. This little play given by children from the fifth to the seventh grades can be made an instructive as well as an attractive feature of the meeting.



NIAGARA FALLS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CLUB, PROVIDED BY MOTHERS CLUB.

Patriotic Work of Niagara Falls Mothers Club

We mothers of Niagara Falls have been doing wonderful work here.

Last spring, we begged the Chamber of Commerce first and then the men of the Rotary Club to provide a rendezvous for the thousands of soldiers who flocked here nightly from Fort Niagara, as well as for the hundred Chemical Warfare workers who were stationed in the city.

There was also a strong guard on our International Bridge, which had hours of leisure with nowhere to spend it.

The men turned us down, and did nothing, so we buckled on our armor and sallied forth to attack the job single-handed.

We had just \$1.20 in our treasury at that time, but that did not dampen our ardor.

We organized ourselves into a "borrowing party" and each was sent out to scout about to secure unused property suited for our purposes.

I got the Railroad Administration to allow me the use of a splendid suite of rooms, formerly the New York Central city offices.

These were fitted up entirely with loaned goods.

The large business room made an ideal lounging room when furnished with piano, victrola,

couches, easy chairs, writing tables and palms. The president's office made our "mother's pantry." This room has a large fireplace, a davenport, rockers, a refrigerator and a large table upon which were loaded "mother's goodies" all free. The wash room adjoining made our kitchenette, where many a soft custard was concocted for a gassed boy from our chemical warfare service.

To tell the frolics the boys enjoyed would take hours. We were universally called "mother," and I have been told by many in the service that that was one of the greatest privileges we offered.

The bridge guards had another club near their camp and the commanding officer took occasion to send his personal thanks for the wonderful spirit of the Niagara Falls Mothers Clubs.

Since February first, we have turned over the Club to a men's committee, but we still operate "mother's pantry."

We have most interesting visitors now, as men from western points come over to see our Falls on their way home from service.

MRS. S. P. RYDER

Don't Tease Child

Teasing has ruined the disposition of many a child. The parents are not likely to be guilty of such conduct, but other children in the family or some other relative, may make the child's life utterly miserable by constant teasing. A

thoughtless adult intending to be playful, will keep a child struggling for some object, almost allowing him to get it over and over again, only to thwart the child's purpose, and so causing irritation.

New Books

Education by Story Telling. By Katherine Dunlap Cather. World Book Company, Yonkers on the Hudson. 396 pages. \$1.60.

A new view of the possibilities of education through story telling is given in this very interesting book. It is so full of suggestion that it should be a textbook in every normal school, and on the book shelf of every father and mother.

"It is infinitely better that a child's school life provide him with a capacity for the enjoyment of literature than that he have a technical knowledge of a few pieces of literature, because the latter endows him with a narrow academic viewpoint while the former makes possible a future growth, without a capacity for which life must be narrow and one-sided. Story Telling and Appreciation of Art, Music, Dramatization, Ethics, History, Geography, Nature Study are all demonstrated so clearly that one who reads may practice the art. References to the sources of information are given with each chapter. Many stories for telling are given and a list of stories by months is given for each grade.

The author has written after years of experience with children of all ages and classes. It is a distinct contribution to the literature of child nurture.

Natural Education Without Taxation. By Thomas L. Brunk, B.S., M.D. Published by Alton Printing House, Alton, Ill. Fifty cents per copy.

The author in his Foreword says: "It is the purpose of this modest booklet to present briefly the failures of our present school system, the Order of Nature to rationalize all schools, the program of action to initiate a supplementary system based on nature and biological principles, and the fundamental democratic control that will give every industry and calling its full weight in the Councils of our most essential and instinctive social work—the education of our children for a definite work-a-day purpose in an environment of natural freedom."

There is so much of common sense, of insight into child nature, and into the shortcomings of our present system of education, that it is refreshing to read the author's visualization of an educational system which would be elastic—unlimited by age, adapted to the natural desires of boys and girls, educating head and hands, and fitting them to do useful self-sustaining work at the age when they naturally crave it.

As practical demonstration of what schools should be and do the Worcester Trade School, the Junior Republics and Cincinnati schools are cited. They create civic men as well as laboring men.

"Treating those under seventeen as incapable, irresponsible beings without judgment, without reasoning power, without self-assertion or the

capacity of self-support, is another reason for a countrywide shiftless, game-seeking continent of thousands of capable young men and women." Elmer H. Fish, principal of the Worcester Trade School, says: "It is wonderful what an amount of potential energy there is in a fourteen-year-old boy that can be turned into a large amount of valuable work, and that institution which could pay wages to its students is the best possible solution of the educational problem. A boy in the Worcester school can earn \$1,000 in four years, while his expenses are but \$600."

Parents, teachers and all interested in the development of youth may see that there are two sides to every question—that a school system which requires compulsion to hold children may be at fault for more than the children who rebel against it. The author says: "We have arbitrarily tried to pour the child-life of every possibility into the same mould. On a fixed day and year it must be placed into the mould and another custom-made anti-nature day and year it must be taken out."

Fitting the school to the child is the vision ably presented in this little book.

The Science of Power. By Benjamin Kidd. With Introduction by Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology in Columbia University. G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York and London. Price \$1.50 net.

The author of this book died before its publication. In the preface Professor Giddings says: "I think it an important production, and I believe that it will call forth many attempts to understand the sources and the paths of human power more adequately than we understand them now."

An interesting review of the influence on thought of Darwin, Nietzsche, Treitschke, Galton and Lombroso precedes the author's repudiation of all their theories, while showing how greatly they have influenced their generation.

The science of civilization in the opinion of the author has almost nothing to do with the facts of inborn heredity. Within the life of a single generation it can be made to undergo changes so profound, so revolutionary, so permanent, that it would appear as if human nature itself had been completely altered in the interval. Repudiating the law of force, of selfish individualism, the claim is made that within a short space in the future the first necessity of all governments of all reformers will be organizing of all the forces capable of producing these changes in civilization.

Demonstration of such organization on wrong premises has been given in Germany, and of a better nature in Japan, which within two generations has taken its place among leading nations.

The author says: "A new science, a new order

of ideas, a new kind of knowledge, of which the very elements are still almost unknown has come within the vision of civilization."

This science is that of child nurture, and woman, "the mother," is the spiritual center of the science on which civilization rests. The ideals implanted in the hearts and minds of little children can transform the world. Interesting experiments on birds and animals show the plastic open nature of the young, and disprove that heredity is responsible. Democratic in the highest degree is the view of Professor Kidd, for he omits no race or people in his vision of the civilization of the future, in the possibilities of all children. His closing words—"Oh, you blind leaders who seek to convert the world by labored disputations! Step out of the way or the world will fling you aside. Give us the young and we will create a new mind and a new earth in a

single generation. The idealism which will win out in the stress of the world is that through which power must obtain the completest expression. Power in its highest expression is the science of organizing the individual mind in the service of the universal."

The trend of the whole book is the enunciation of the principles on which the National Congress of Mothers was organized and for which it has worked unceasingly, namely, that the future of every nation rests on intelligent, purposeful parenthood, on relating the lessons of the mother in the home to the world needs. True ideals of life implanted systematically in every home would indeed transform the world. To organize motherhood, to educate motherhood to its highest privileges and the methods of right guidance plants the seeds of the power which will make force unnecessary.

A Home-Made Doll's House Affords Interesting and Instructive Occupation for Rainy Days

By HILDA BUSICK

A friend of mine entered her five-year-old son in a kindergarten. She took him there every day, and once in a while stayed with her three-year-old daughter to visit. Noticing that the children were happy because they were busy with work which appealed to them, and that the doll's house was frequently the center of attraction, she decided to allow her little ones to make a house at home. So for 20 cents two wooden egg boxes were secured from the grocer, amid much excitement on the part of the children.

The boxes were taken straight to the children's corner, and it was decided that work should be done on them on rainy days only, and that the children were to do all of the work if possible.

At their dictation, Mother made a list of the things they intended to do: paint the outside of the boxes white; make a curtain across the front; have a kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room and bedroom; paper the rooms; make rugs for the floors; and make furniture for the different rooms. Various materials needed: paint, paper, scissors, thumb tacks, cardboard boxes, spools, glue, scalloped-edged tissue-paper napkins for window curtains, white oilcloth, jap-a-lac, and so on. These lists were not completed at once, but added to as the children thought of things, or as new things were made for the kindergarten doll house, which served as their model.

All this was splendid training in memory and in concentration, for it kept the attention directed toward one object, and at the same time it was sufficiently varied work not to become monotonous. It also developed skill in the use of the hands. Mother, who was just as enthusiastic as the children, would occasionally suggest something of which they had not thought, and

sometimes, in their walks, they would stop at shop windows to play a new game which this occupation had suggested, "finding treasures for the doll house."

The children were allowed to ask the shop clerks for the material, and sometimes they paid for it with their own money, for Mother knew that, like "grown-ups," they would prize things more if they bought them with money of their own than if the things were given to them. In this way the boy learned to count, and both realized, to a slight degree at least, the relation between value and price; also that they could buy only what they could afford.

For example, one day they planned to buy a paint brush with five pennies they had saved together. When they reached the store they noticed first a large attractive brush, but found it was ten cents. There were smaller five-cent brushes, but it would take more than they had to get one for each. Little Daughter wanted Mother to give them the extra five cents needed, and Son wished her to lend it to them, but both these suggestions were finally ruled out, with incalculable value to both children. There was quite a long debate and a hard struggle in each little head before the final decision was reached—to buy one five-cent brush and each take turns using it.

Materials were kept in a covered box on top of the doll's house. The children returned everything to this box when they were ready to stop play for the day, including their aprons, which Mother had made large enough to cover them completely, and sheets of newspaper which were used to spread on the floor to protect the rug from stains.

PROGRAM FOR PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS FOR MARCH

The Programs given from month to month require the service of three members of the association for each meeting. They develop home talent, at the same time providing papers of educational value in child-nurture. They ensure a high standard for the season's meetings, and awaken wider interest in child-welfare as the members learn of the movement throughout the world.

FIRST TOPIC—President's Desk.

Theodore Roosevelt.

SECOND TOPIC (To be assigned to another member).

What Parent-Teacher Associations in other States are Doing.

THIRD TOPIC (To be assigned to third member).

Current Events in Child-Welfare

List of Loan Papers in Child Nurture suitable for programs may be secured by sending 3 cent stamp to National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, 1314 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.

American Schools

There are those abroad as well as at home who have been saying that American schools have deteriorated because they have forsaken traditional views of the values of studies and methods of teaching and discipline. The performance of America in the war, however, has put a quietus upon these criticisms from some quarters. It is generally acknowledged that there has never been at any time or place a more gratifying exhibition of devotion to principles of liberty and freedom and fair play among individuals and nations, with no thought of material gain, than has been given by America in this war. Again, there has never been an instance of greater national solidarity, plasticity, and resourcefulness than our country has shown in this war. Two years ago we were at peace with the whole world. Our people were following plans of their own choosing. We had no thought that the country would or could be plunged into the world conflict. We had made no preparation for war. Parents had planned programs for their boys without taking any account of their being called to the colors. But at this writing, eighteen months after war was declared, 24,000,000 men have without protest registered for war service and stand ready to give their lives if need be in order that the world may be made a decent place in which future generations of free-

men may live. Never, in the history of the world, has a nation mobilized its man-power in so short a time and with so little friction. Never has a country engaged in a great conflict when the battlefield was 3,500 miles from one shore and 6,500 miles from the other. Already 2,000,000 men and an almost inconceivable amount of material of every kind and description have been transported across a sea infested with hidden enemies. At home three fourths of all the people have, for the time being at least, abandoned their life plans in order that they may assist the nation to win in its struggle for human freedom. These universally recognized facts are mentioned simply because they bear upon the question which now confronts us as to whether we shall begin *de novo* to reconstruct our educational system or whether we shall agree that in essential characteristics our schools are justified by their results as revealed in the ideals and the resourcefulness of our people. Those who are putting through our war program and the men who have gone willingly to the front have been trained in our public schools and they have imbibed the spirit of fair play and have acquired the originality, initiative and the constructive and coöperative abilities which it is the chief endeavor of the schools to develop.

M. V. O'SHEA

In Re Home Education Division, U. S. Bureau of Education From Congressional Record

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Page 102, after line 13, insert the following new paragraph:

"For promoting the work of the home education division, \$13,500."

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, on that I reserve the point of order.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I inquire of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] whether the Bureau of Education did not estimate for an appropriation for this purpose?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Yes; they submitted an estimate of \$13,500.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The estimate was submitted by the Commissioner of Education?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, there are a number of good women in this country who are interested in this work, and they have been cheerfully coöperating with the Commissioner of Education for a number of years, I think since 1913, in the distribution of helpful literature to mothers of the country, and particularly in the matter of home reorganization work. They have been laboring amongst the foreign born and with the less erudite of our American population, believing that it was necessary to aid the mothers of the land who may not otherwise be given that assistance in the care of children that would make for good citizenship. I have been impressed by the stories of the accomplishment of the Bureau of Education, coöperating with these volunteers. I think, the work has been inspired very largely by what is known as the Mothers' Congress, an organization of women who meet annually and who have been dedicating their services to mothers through the instrumentality of the organization over which the Commissioner of Education presides. They have been distributing literature, especially with respect to child-welfare work and the care of babies. They have been doing what they could to place in the hands of mothers material for making the home better and for developing children.

They have issued pamphlets and delivered addresses in the matter of home study for boys and girls. They have done what they could to help bring children up right, and have given instruction in respect to the care of the homestead and matters particularly interesting to new settlers, who are at a loss for literature and information with regard to home economics. They have had

home courses for the study of children, have distributed books suitable to children, and have aided them in their common-school courses.

My understanding was that the chairman of the subcommittee on appropriations was inclined to look with favor upon this proposition, more especially as these ladies during the first year of their activities, coöperating with the Commissioner of Education, were of direct aid to as many as 10,500 mothers in the United States who had children under three years of age, and many more each year since. In view of the voluntary services of these ladies, some of whom have been on the roll at a dollar a year to obtain a status to make their work more effective, I had hoped the point of order would not be pressed. The appropriation called for in the amendment is the amount recommended by the Commissioner of Education for this purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it the gentleman's contention that this is authorized by law?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. No; it is new matter.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, it was not my privilege to be present when the bill was brought up providing for the various appropriations for the Bureau of Education. Undoubtedly the Members who were then present had very good reason for not approving of the recommendation. Therefore I feel constrained to make the point of order, because it is a new activity.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, by permission of the committee, I append herewith certain data with regard to this work:

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE HOME EDUCATION DIVISION, SEPTEMBER 15, 1913 —MAY 15, 1918

ORGANIZATION

During the 56 months of its existence there have been employed 1 secretary continuously at work, 6 stenographers at different periods, and 8 clerks temporarily, besides 2 volunteer workers.

The division has had 42 months of stenographic and 30 months of clerks' service. It was without stenographic service 10 months. The Bureau of Education furnished stenographic service 1½ months.

During this period the stenographer was shared with the office of the National Congress of Mothers for 9 months, at which time 428 dictated letters were written for that office and some addressing of envelopes.

CORRESPONDENCE

The following statement gives number of letters received and the number of dictated and form letters sent. A large number of book summaries are received daily, read, and acknowledged. Much correspondence is required in connection with these. This does not appear on this report. It requires most of the time of 1 clerk to read and send material requested daily.

Number of letters received—

Sept. 15, 1913–July 1, 1914.....	3,366
July 1, 1914–July 1, 1915.....	14,280
July 1, 1915–July 1, 1916.....	13,743
July 1, 1916–July 1, 1917.....	22,238
July 1, 1917–May 1, 1918.....	6,909

Total letters received..... 50,536

Number of letters sent:

Sept. 15, 1913–July 1, 1914.....	27,914
July 1, 1914–July 1, 1915—	
Typed.....	1,826
Form.....	41,000
July 1, 1915–July 1, 1916—	
Typed.....	3,902
Form.....	11,074
July 1, 1916–July 1, 1917—	
Typed.....	3,503
Form.....	66,075
July 1, 1917–May 1, 1918—	
Typed.....	4,357
Form.....	26,635

Total number of letters sent..... 186,286

CHILD-WELFARE WORK

Of first importance is the effort to place in the hands of mothers material on the care and training of their children, especially the babies. The work began by securing names of coöperators from county superintendents. In 1913 there were sent in the names of 24,000 women; of these, 16,000, or 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., of these women expressed themselves as willing to coöperate. Upon first request, 949 county superintendents responded with lists. At that time there were 2,700 county superintendents; 35 per cent. answered. The second year 510 responded to a second request.

During the first year 10,500 mothers of children under 3 years of age received the bulletin on Care of the Baby.

During the first year the following requests were made:

- Bulletins on home matters.
- Literature for a population of Swedes, Cornish, German, Dutch, and Irish.
- Material to better the home.
- On home making and child nurture.
- Home study for boys and girls.
- Something to help them bring their children up right.
- Literature on moral training.
- Care of stock and homestead matters.
- Care of sick.

Home courses of study for children.

Books suitable to children who have completed common-school course.

Literature on the beautifying of school inside and out.

Helps for bringing together the home and school.

Reading matter on plays and games.

Literature on care and training of children.

Outlines for programs of child study for child-welfare.

Literature for formation of parent-teacher associations where there is no church, no society of any kind.

PUBLICATIONS SENT OUT FOR CHILD-WELFARE WORK

Care of the Baby, Public Health Service.

Save the Babies, American Medical Association.

Care of the Baby, Normal and Industrial College, South Carolina.

Duty of Parents in Regard to Sex, National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

Care of the Baby in Hot Weather, National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

Reprint chapter on Home Education, commissioner's annual report, 1916.

Reading Course for Parents.

Circular letter No. 1, 1916, Problem of the Boy and Girl in the Home.

Circular letter No. 3, Problems of the Foreign Mother in the Home.

How to Select Food.

One Thousand Good Books for Children.

Statement of number of bulletins and publications sent

Sept. 1, 1913–July 1, 1914 (Care of the Baby).....	6,626
July 1, 1914–July 1, 1915.....	12,381
Reading courses.....	26,568
July 1, 1915–July, 1916.....	8,234
Reading courses.....	107,182
July 1, 1916–July 1, 1917.....	36,645
Reading courses.....	98,938
July 1, 1917–May 1, 1918.....	23,742
Reading courses.....	31,786

Total number of publications sent.... 352,102

HOME EDUCATION TOURS

During the 1916 itinerary, three tours were made and meetings arranged by the division and three special collaborators visited one or more of the following cities: Leesburg, Fredericksburg, Danville, Bristol, and Abington, Va.; Asheville, Lincolnton, Wadesboro, and Greensboro, N. C.; Rock Hill, Florence, Columbia, Lancaster, and Charleston, S. C.; Augusta, Savannah, Atlanta, Macon, Milledgeville, Dallas, Marietta, and Fairy, Ga.; Tallahassee, Tampa, Miami, Eustis, Tavares, Avon Park, Clearwater, Clermont, St. Petersburg, Haines City, Monte Verde, Fort

Pierce, and West Palm Beach, Fla.; Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala.; Columbus, Miss.; Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn.

READING COURSES

Ten reading courses have been issued. There is an enrollment of over 7,000 readers. One hundred and fifth-six have finished one or more courses and received the certificate. Several reprints of all the courses have been made. In the Cleveland High School 144 boys and girls have recently enrolled in the miscellaneous courses for boys and girls.

Reading circles have been formed and are alive, the most active of these is the Parents' Reading Circle, in Glendale, Cal.

Complete sets of reading courses have been sent to all libraries in the United States. Courses one and two were sent to all high schools.

In preparing these courses the following committees assisted: Courses 1, 2, 6, and 8, Prof. W. L. Phelps, Prof. C. Alphonso Smith, Prof. Charles F. Smith, and Prof. Richard Burton; course 10, Prof. W. H. Mace and Drs. Wilbur F. Gordy, Franklin L. Riley, and William Starr Myers; courses 7 and 9, Miss Mary R. Parkman.

Preparation of test questions has been by one or more of these assistants, with the addition of Miss Lucy Wheelock and Miss Mabel Thomas.

PROMOTION OF CLOSER COÖPERATION OF HOME AND SCHOOL

How to Organize Parent-Teacher Associations, sent to 2,703 school districts, National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

How the Parent-Teacher Association Helps the Home, the School, and the Community, Mrs. Higgins, National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

Suggestions for a program.

Circular letter No. 1, A Unique School Fair.

Keeping the Children in School.

Suggestions for War-time Activities of Parent-Teacher Associations.

Circular letter No. 1, 1918, Suggestions for Leisure Hours of Children.

Circular letter No. 3, 1918, the Des Moines Plan of Parent-Teacher Association.

Aims and Purposes of Education.

Study of Parent-Teacher Associations now being made.

QUESTIONNAIRES AND ADDRESSOGRAPH LIST OF PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS

Ten questionnaires have been sent out, largely in the effort to get lists of organizations. This has been difficult. An addressograph list of associations has been made, including about 4,000.

Through coöperation of National Council of Defense another effort is being made to get complete lists of organizations.

PUBLICITY GIVEN TO THE WORK AND READING COURSES

Through the bureau's agency, through periodicals, newspapers, State and local librarians, high schools and teachers.

COÖPERATION OF STATE AND LOCAL LIBRARIES

All States having State or traveling libraries have coöperated to the fullest extent by arrangement with the division to furnish books to readers when necessary. Every library in the United States has received sets of all the reading courses.

ACTIVITIES OF DIVISION NOT ALREADY MENTIONED

Preparation of charts for Pan-Pacific Exposition, monthly reports submitted to the commissioner and Mrs. Schoff, annual statements, home education chapter in report of commissioner each year.

RECORD OF COÖPERATION BY STATES

There are 7,008 readers enrolled in the national reading circle, 2,120 counties coöperating, 77,185 coöperators' names sent by superintendents, 81,115 school districts reached through these women, 69,320 mothers of children under 3 years of age reached, 4,025 women willing to try to organize parent-teacher associations, 2,703 "How to organize" sent to coöperators, and 69,320 "Care of the baby" sent.

RECORD OF READERS IN THE NATIONAL READING CIRCLE

Alabama, 67; Alaska, 2; Arizona, 37; Arkansas, 72; California, 477; Canada, 41; Colorado, 125; Canal Zone, 4; Connecticut, 114; China, 1; Delaware, 16; District of Columbia, 115; Florida, 57; France, 1; George, 120; Hawaii, 7; Idaho, 49; Illinois, 205; Indiana, 144; Iowa, 244; Kansas, 176; Kentucky, 88; Louisiana, 91; Maine, 76; Maryland, 104; Massachusetts, 413; Michigan, 122; Minnesota, 169; Mississippi, 68; Missouri, 275; Montana, 81; Nebraska, 172; New Hampshire, 23; New Jersey, 346; New Mexico, 39; New York, 720; North Carolina, 72; North Dakota, 51; Ohio, 440; Oklahoma, 89; Oregon, 286; Pennsylvania, 522; Philippine Islands, 5; Rhode Island, 23; Porto Rico, 8; South Carolina, 39; South Dakota, 29; Tennessee, 69; Texas, 175; Utah, 20; Vermont, 19; Virginia, 125; Washington, 112; West Virginia, 67; Wisconsin, 93; Wyoming, 16; Nevada, 9.

**Twenty-Third Annual Convention National Congress of Mothers and
Parent-Teacher Associations**

KANSAS CITY, MO.—May 6-10.

STATE NEWS

IMPORTANT NOTICES

News items from the States must be in the hands of the editorial board by the tenth of the previous month to ensure their appearance in the next magazine. The editorial board earnestly asks attention to the necessity of complying with this rule.

The magazine invites wider correspondence with local circles and associations. Send us reports of what you are doing. It will be helpful to others.

The necessity for brevity will be realized, as space is limited and every month more states send news. News is **WORK DONE, OR NEW WORK PLANNED**. Communications must be written with ink or typewritten.

The **CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE** offers to every **NEW** circle of fifty members one year's subscription free provided that with the application for the magazine is enclosed a receipt from state treasurer showing that dues of ten cents per capita have been paid, and second a list of officers and members with their addresses.

This offer is made to aid new circles with their program and to give them the opportunity to become acquainted with the great organized parenthood of America.

Subscribers to **CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE** should notify the publishers before the 15th of the current month if the magazine is not received. Back numbers cannot be furnished unless failure to receive the magazine is immediately noted.

COLORADO

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL EXTENSION COMMITTEE

Jenette H. Bolles, Chairman, January 1, 1919

It has been said that a comprehensive report of the work of any committee should be given under three heads:

- First. The work planned.
- Second. The work accomplished.
- Third. The methods used.

The work planned for my committee may be outlined in the paragraph which states its object which is "To foster, encourage and support all community activities of a Social Nature," which come under the auspices of the Parent-Teacher Associations.

In order to accomplish this, we must have the full use of the school buildings for social centers. The people and the representatives whom they elect to serve them upon the school boards must recognize that the people should have the use of the school buildings in any lawful and legitimate way.

The good to be gained from social extension in the school buildings is precisely the result so many organizations are striving for who are working along community lines. It will afford the opportunity for "clean, wholesome pleasure

and recreation in a place accessible to every man, woman and child, on a plane of perfect equality and on terms that bring pleasure within the reach of the humblest citizen."

Under my second heading, "Work Accomplished," the enclosed questionnaire was sent to each parent-teacher association in the state. In response I received replies from seven: Olney Springs, Brighton, Canon City, Paonia, Pagosa Springs and Arvada.

The year from April 6, 1918, to April 6, 1919, was designated by our government as "Children's Year" and every organization interested in child-welfare was called upon to contribute of time and money to the furtherance of the cause. The Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teacher Associations being par excellence as Child Welfare Organizations, were expected to do their full quota in this line.

The first step outlined by the Federal Children's Bureau was the weighing and measuring test. This test is but a beginning. Subsequent examinations should be made every year until the child is grown. Such a record will be evidence as to the child's normal growth and development.

As our patriotic contribution to the National Child Welfare Campaign, your chairman under

the direction of the state and county chairman of child-welfare committee of the Council of Defense began at once to organize baby conferences in the various parent-teacher associations. The work was well under way, using the materials we had on hand, long before any supplies were received from Washington. In that time we held conferences in 58 of the schools of Denver and your chairman also conducted conferences at Boulder, Victor and Colorado Springs and on the Fourth of July at Elitch's Gardens, Denver. She also sent letters of instruction and supplies to various parts of Colorado and also to other states.

In August another campaign for rounding up the work in Denver was started, and carried through the offices of the parent-teacher association, but these reports were not submitted to your chairman, so I can incorporate them here. During the spring and summer your chairman made 38 addresses upon the subject of child-welfare before various organizations and neighborhood circles. During July and August she conducted two neighborhood classes in first aid at the Emerson School, which were attended by about 75 mothers.

As to my third heading, the "Methods Used," I can only say, that what has been done has been accomplished by hard work, persistent effort, careful organization and cheerful coöperation. As to the needs of the work of social extension, never before in the history of our organization has the need for work along this line been so great as at the present time.

It is the policy of our government to use existing organizations wherever possible, in carrying out its program of social activities, so here is a wonderful opportunity for the Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teacher Associations to help, through its Social Extension Department. In many states, the work is already under way, but we should put renewed energy and enthusiasm into carrying out the plans that are inaugurated, and wherever possible coöperate to the fullest extent with all other agencies interested in the same kind of social work.

Being in close touch with the school, we can do much toward getting the schoolhouses opened for still broader use as community centers.

The government recognizes the need of wholesome recreation for the soldiers and sailors during their leisure hours. We must realize this to be true also in civilian life. The father, the mother, the young men and women, the boy and girl of school age, even the little ones, all need wholesome recreation and a place for social gatherings. It is the duty of the community to supply this need, but only by organized effort and coöperation can this be accomplished.

To this end we urge the formation of circles and clubs for the adults and for the young people.

Valuable help and suggestions may be obtained through coöperation and consultation with the following organizations:

The War Camp Community Service, and Patriotic League. For information address Miss Abbie Condit, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y.

Patriotic League for Young Women. For information address Miss Gertrude Cugin, 600 Lexington Ave., N. Y.

Y. W. C. A.

Girls Friendly Clubs.

Camp Fire Girls.

For specific work the Social Extension Committee may be requested to make surveys of its own community in the following manner:

1. By investigating Industrial Conditions, as affecting women and girls.
 2. By investigating social conditions as affecting women and girls.
 3. By carrying on educational work along social lines.
 4. Through coöperating with health department of the community.
 5. Through coöperating with law enforcement department of the community.
1. Is your school building used as a Community Center? If so, in what way?
 - (a) For the children.
 - (b) For the adults.
 2. In what other neighborhood centers do the parents hold community affairs?
 3. Do you have a social hour each week in your school?
 - (a) What form of entertainment is used?
 - (b) If dancing, how are the children engaged who do not dance?
 4. What philanthropic work are you doing in your community?
 - (a) Sewing.
 - (b) Collecting, repairing and distribution of clothing.
 - (c) Was food distributed from your building on Thanksgiving Day?
 - (d) What Red Cross work is being done by the members of your organization?
 1. Knitting.
 2. Sewing.
 3. Gauze work.
 4. Etc.
 - (e) What conservation work is being done?
 5. Has your organization had a Baby Conference this year?
 6. Are there any boys' or girls' clubs in the seventh and eighth grades of your community?
 - (a) Boy Scouts.
 - (b) Camp Fire Girls.
 - (c) Junior Red Cross.
 - (d) Etc.
 7. Have you a principal interested in physical education?
 8. Have you a playground teacher in your building?
 9. Have you a mothers' class in physical education?

10. Have you a domestic science class for mothers or girls? Do you wish one organized?
11. Has your school building play facilities?
 - (a) Auditorium.
 - (b) Gymnasium.
 - (c) Vacant room which may be used as a playroom in stormy weather.
12. Are there any gambling devices in the drug stores or small stores in your community?
13. How many newsboys, under fourteen years of age, in your locality are selling papers on the streets after eight o'clock?
14. Any other activities which you may have found helpful in your community?

CONNECTICUT

MESSAGE FROM STATE PRESIDENT

The state Annual Convention will be entertained by the Motherhood Clubs of Hartford, April 23 and 24, 1919.

Plan early to send full quota of delegates to this and National Convention in Kansas City, Mo.

The opportunity to fraternize with delegates from other states and towns is of great value.

Notice.—Any change of names or addresses of officers should be reported *immediately* after elections, as a new Year Book will be issued for 1919. The executive board solicits your assistance in publishing only correct data, as this book furnishes the mailing list for several committees.

Your executive board again recommend and urge all clubs to *elect a president this spring for a term of two years*; since only by uniform elections throughout the state can we make our Year Book serve two club seasons. The observance of this recommendation is *very important* for the satisfactory and economical management of your state affairs.

Most national organizations have a home in the nation's capital and we should point with pride to our splendid building at 1314 Massachusetts Avenue; also to the patriotic service for which the home has been used—a United Service Club for Soldiers and Sailors.

Membership Committee.—Owing to the continued illness of Mrs. Simmons, she has resigned from this committee. The chairmanship will be filled by Mrs. D. H. Hall, of 155 Center Street, Bristol.

Have you seen the gavel and block, the prize won last year by the West Haven Mothers Club for the largest proportionate increase in membership during 1917-18? Your name will be engraved on the silver plate this year if you write to Mrs. Hall for suggestions and membership blanks and follow up a membership drive.

Magazine Committee.—Before building your program for next year, please read carefully in the January number of our CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE an outline suggested by our national chairman of programs for rural district clubs.

Mrs. T. R. Elliott, state chairman, has had many new subscriptions this year. Was yours one?

Americanization Committee.—This work offers the greatest opportunity which has ever come to mothers and teachers for service. The homemakers of these foreign boys who went to the front carrying the American flag deserve our help now. The boys are returning from service having been taught hygiene and sanitation. They have lived on well-cooked, wholesome foods and they will not be satisfied to return to the old way of living. After all they have sacrificed, do we want them to return and weigh mother or wife and find her wanting? It has been suggested that our affiliated clubs in their respective towns hold mass meetings on "getting ready for the boys," having attractive programs with music, pictures of tidy, well-kept homes contrasted with untidy ones, and a lecture urging improvement in house conditions.

These boys while away have placed mother and the home upon a pinnacle. They have idealized her during their absence, and now they are coming home. As mothers we must measure up to this high standard. We must not only prepare ourselves, but help another mother prepare.

Annual Dues.—Our National Treasury books are closed April 1. Since we must have remittance in Berkeley, California, but that time, it is necessary for all state dues to be forwarded at your earliest convenience. It is desirable that our dues be in the hands of the National Treasurer on time, so that they shall appear on the Treasurer's sheet, which is printed and passed to delegates at the National Convention.

President's Fund.—Voluntary contributions are solicited for the President's Fund.

February Seventeenth.—The birthday of our National Congress of Mothers has become an institution. Especial programs should be arranged for its celebration. What did you do to celebrate it?

Recommendations.—In the readjustment of affairs after the war, the matter of education should have particular recognition. Your committee recommend that mothers and teachers acquaint themselves with impending legislation, both state and national, select the worthy bills and not only give them publicity, but support them by writing personal letters to Senators and Representatives.

Your committee also urges discussion in clubs as to the most effective course to pursue in pointing out to young girls their duty to attend the normal schools and replenish the broken ranks of the teaching profession.

Mothers Clubs and Parent-Teachers Associations can assist in raising teachers' salaries more than almost any other agency. Why should the teachers' compensation not keep pace with other wages?

The month has been one of general activity throughout the state, many of the clubs who had

become merged into Red Cross clubs have now assumed their regular activities. The Mothers Neighborhood circle of Hartford is still continuing Red Cross work and mothers are encouraged to be present, as there is some one present to care for the children. The West Haven Mothers Club has been doing civic and relief work during the recent epidemic. Through their efforts in establishing and financing the work of a visiting nurse for the past two years, much service was given. The pressing need of such service has been brought before the townspeople and in the recent drive for funds for the Visiting Nurse association of New Haven, West Haven was included and the club will now be relieved of this responsibility, as the town will be credited with the amount raised and the work continued under the direction of the New Haven Association.

A series of lectures on social hygiene is to be given in one of the schools especially to mothers by Miss Mabel Craig Stillman, of St. Louis.

The superintendent of schools strongly endorses this movement and the notices are given publicity through the schools. The Art and Music department of West Haven Club at their February meeting gave an entertainment consisting of historical pictures interspersed with music.

I trust that next month I shall have at hand more information from the many clubs of the state, as I have sent out forty copies of the pamphlet recently issued by Mrs. Orme on suggestions and plan of work, and all local press chairmen are urged to send in reports of their club activities promptly.

GEORGIA

Mrs. J. E. Andrews, president of the state branch of Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, is very much encouraged and enthusiastic over the outlook for organization work in all rural districts and towns not yet represented in parent-teacher work. Plans are being mapped out by which it is expected a parent-teacher association will be organized in conjunction with every school in Georgia within the next twelve months.

Officers from various sections of the state are reporting daily, and while serious illness has handicapped, and death caused vacancies in two districts, the work is being done.

Some of those cooperating are untiring workers. Mrs. W. H. Wiggs, of Atlanta, is prominent, not only as chairman of extension, but for unflinching devotion and the time, money and energy she is giving to the cause; Mrs. C. P. Ozburn, of the Fifth District; Mrs. W. M. Roundtree, Swainsboro, vice-president of Twelfth District; Mrs. John Glenn, of Decatur, who is treasurer; Mrs. M. E. Judd, of Dalton, vice-president of the Seventh District; Mrs. McKenzie, of Moultrie, vice-president Second District; Mrs. J. L. Bearden, vice-president Tenth District, and

many other women not holding executive offices are vitally interested.

A number of new organizations are cooperating with the congress, these including State Street School, Atlanta; Fairburn, Hapeville, Crawfordville and other points. In addition, mothers' circles have been formed in the St. Paul Methodist and Capitol Avenue Baptist Churches of this city, as well as in the Modern Priscilla Club.

There will be no annual state convention of the congress this year, but the president has appointed a delegation to attend the State Educational Association, which will convene in Macon in May, at which time by special invitation from President Thomas Mrs. Andrews will address that body on the work of the parent-teacher associations in Georgia.

A letter from Mr. Thomas states that he would be glad if all parent-teacher associations in Georgia would take it upon themselves to urge the teachers to attend the G. E. A. meeting, as many subjects of vital importance will be discussed by prominent educators. President Thomas also stressed the importance of informing the teachers what great work the parent-teacher associations are doing in this state.

Legislation looking to the betterment of school conditions throughout Georgia will be a request sent to Governor Dorsey.

The subject in hand is not only of vital interest to the state of Georgia, it is of national interest.

Mrs. George S. Obear, Jr., of Atlanta, is the chairman of publicity for the Fifth District.

Mrs. Andrews asks the earnest, thinking public for cooperation in this work.

IDAHO

The Idaho Branch Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations has secured the introduction of the following bill in the legislature. It has passed both houses.

AN ACT

AUTHORIZING AND EMPOWERING THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO EMPLOY A GRADUATE TRAINED NURSE OR NURSES: FIX THE AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION AND SUPERVISE AND DIRECT THE WORK OF SUCH NURSES AS HEREIN PROVIDED.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

Section 1. The Board of County Commissioners of any County is authorized and empowered to employ a graduate trained nurse or nurses whose duties shall be as follows: To act as consulting expert on hygiene for all schools not already having medical inspection either by physician or visiting nurse; to assist in the care of the poor in the County who are in need of such services; to give instruction to tuberculosis patients and others relative to hygienic measures to be

observed in preventing the spread of tuberculosis; to aid in making a report of existing cases of tuberculosis; to act as a visiting nurse throughout the county; to hold clinics; in coöperation with the juvenile court to look after child welfare work in the county and to perform such other duties as nurse and hygienic expert as may be assigned by the county board. Every such visiting nurse shall at the end of each month make a report in writing to the county commissioners, which report shall show the visits made during the month then ending, clinics held, assistance rendered and the requests made for such services and such other information as the county board may from time to time require.

Sec. 2. The salary of any such nurse or nurses shall be fixed by said board of county commissioners, who may make appropriation for the same out of the general tax fund of the county or out of other available funds not otherwise appropriate.

Another bill establishing a Division of Child Hygiene in the State Board of Health has also been introduced by the State Congress of Mothers.

ILLINOIS

MESSAGE FROM STATE PRESIDENT

Two years ago we made an arbitrary division of our state into ten districts, each one with a vice-president who has charge of organization work in her given territory. This division was made with the idea that it would be practical and possible to hold district meeting once each year, thus getting the clubs that were near one another better acquainted with each other. Owing to war conditions, however, it was not considered best to hold any district conferences last year, but since school opened this fall two such meetings have been held, one in the first district at Elgin, the other in the third district at Galesburg. One is now being arranged for the far northwestern part of the state in district two at Galena, and there will probably be a meeting of the fourth district in Bloomington in March. I only tell you about this in order that those states where it is not considered that there are enough strong clubs and willing workers to divide the state into regular Congressional Districts may know that an arbitrary districting around "strong centers" is quite possible and worth trying. Out district meetings do not in any way interfere with our Council of Parent-Teacher Associations of Chicago and Vicinity which continues to meet three times a year.

For many years our state organization has had a splendid Speakers' List which was furnished to all clubs in membership, but the speakers on this list were for the most part residents of Chicago or its nearby suburbs. This year we are furnishing also a list of "out-of-Chicago" or "down-state" speakers. It is hoped and expected that this new list will grow until every

association is within easy reach of a goodly number of available people who will speak before their meetings "for expenses only."

When inquiries come directly to me concerning the making of programs for Parent-Teacher Associations, I never fail to suggest the following besides speakers: Loan papers, round-table discussions by club members, informal talks by local welfare workers, talks by the members of the board of education on the general conduct of school affairs and like topics; because I feel very strongly that we can't know what our community needs until we know what it has.

LOUISIANA

New Parent-Teacher Association Formed. Will Be a Unit in the National Congress of Mothers' Clubs.

A number of mothers of New Orleans school children have enrolled themselves as members of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations after establishing a unit organization at Holmes Hall. Immediate efforts to interest every mother in New Orleans will be undertaken.

Mrs. Virgil Browne addressed the meeting on the policy of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, which she said was acknowledged to be one of the most important national groups dealing with the welfare of children. During the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt the organization met in Washington at his special invitation, and both the President and Mrs. Roosevelt took active part in the convention. Mrs. Browne said. "Three women from the congress have been assigned to permanent positions in the Department of Education," she said. "That gives the association a governmental backing. Its object is primarily construction and not destruction of existing conditions. The association is formed to furnish the connecting link between the home and the school. It is not for criticism unless a feasible suggestion can be offered to substitute the thing criticized."

The policy of the Congress is summed up in three purposes, cited by Mrs. Browne. They are:

To give fathers and mothers the opportunity to educate themselves for the best homemaking and child nurture.

To learn what the school is doing and by this knowledge to coöperate with teachers, helping teachers and pupils.

To learn conditions affecting the welfare of the children outside of home and school and by united effort arouse the community to a sense of responsibility to the children.

Although a national federation of organizations, Mrs. Browne said the group would limit itself to school questions, and would not come in contact with work of the National Federation of Women's Clubs. A membership of five hun-

dred, which gives recognition as a state branch, will be sought by members of the unit formed Tuesday.

Taking up the work in local schools, Mrs. F. Coudrian was appointed to obtain from the school board attendance statistics of teachers and pupils prior to the closing of schools last fall and during the recent influenza epidemic, January 12 to 26. This was done on the suggestion of Mrs. E. A. Fowler, the president, who expressed the belief that the extra half-hour attendance had affected the health of pupils and teachers.

The plan of instituting one hour a week training in home nursing was brought before the meeting, and a committee appointed to confer with the Red Cross on this subject.

Officers elected were: President, Mrs. E. A. Fowler; vice-president, Mrs. R. Weiss; secretary, Miss S. Hart; treasurer, Mrs. E. L. Berthelson.

An effort is on foot to enroll enough members to obtain a state charter by February 17, the twenty-second anniversary of the founding of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Associations.

SCHOOLS COMPETE FOR THRIFT PRIZE

Loving Cup is Offered by Ten New Orleans Banks

Thirteen public schools of New Orleans will compete for a silver loving cup offered by ten New Orleans banks for the encouragement of thrift. Eighteen months ago the thrift movement was inaugurated in local schools, sponsored by banks as a means of training children in the habit of maintaining a bank account. Small slot banks were installed in thirteen schools, where small amounts could be deposited by children from day to day.

Mrs. Virgil Browne, who introduced the plan into New Orleans after successfully directing a thrift campaign in Texas, said that during the past year more than \$15,000 had been saved by school children in New Orleans. Nearly \$3,000 of this was saved during January, she said, an unusual record for the month immediately after the Christmas holidays.

Weekly bulletins issued to the schools record the progress of the campaign and designate the school holding the highest average for the week by a red star.

The endorsement of Tulane University, the Association of Commerce and the Superintendent of Schools assures the coöperation of those most able to promote the work of the Congress of Mothers.

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts leads off in having a State Week and a State hostess at the National Headquarters, 1314 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C. The following invitation was sent by the president Mrs. Milton P. Higgins to invited guests. Mrs. John Hays Hammond and Mrs. Ernest Roberts were members of the local committee.

It is significant and interesting that Massachusetts should have the first State hostess week and that the National Headquarters is on Massachusetts Ave. Massachusetts now stands second in the list of contributions to the purchase.

You are cordially invited to visit our National Headquarters, 1314 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C., during the week of February 16 to 22, which will be called Massachusetts Week.

The enlisted boys from Massachusetts who are situated in the camps around Washington will be especially invited, although all who come will be welcome.

During the week the house will be open for inspection and entertainments will be planned for the pleasure of the boys. On Saturday there is to be a reception with speaking by some of the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives.

"Hull East Wind" is the name of a breezy paper published in Hull, Mass., where the east wind blows from the sea, where parent-teacher associations flourish, where reports of their work are considered important enough to be given space on the front page, and where appreciation of and loyalty to the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations is evidenced in every issue.

The Special Aid Society voted to place in the Hull village school and also in the Damon School at Nantasket an honor roll to contain the names of those in the service who have attended those schools. The tablets cost \$25 each. It was voted to place twenty-five dollars in the hands of the president of the Damon Parent-Teacher Association for "Child-Welfare Work," the money to be spent as the executive board saw fit. A like sum with like condition and purpose was voted for Child-Welfare Work in the Hull Village School.

The entire program of one February weekly meeting consisted of readings from CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE, which Mrs. Sirovich called the text-book of parents and teachers who are studying child welfare. Everybody should have it.

A collection was taken for the Child-Welfare Work of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

The work of the national organization is important because of the child-welfare laws to say nothing of other important measures such as mothers' pensions it is able to get passed. The leading educators of the country are enthusiastic in their praise of the work done by our association for the betterment of conditions governing the child in every way. Eight subscriptions to THE CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE were secured, including the two paid for by the association each year for the School and for the Library.

The January evening meeting of the Hull Village School Parent-Teacher Association is worthy of more than passing mention. The school room was filled to its utmost capacity. Mgr. John B. Peterson, head of the Catholic Churches of Hull,

gave a most broad-minded, comprehensive, illuminating exposition of Americanism. It was a liberal education in itself, and showed the plain duty of every man, woman and child toward the country during reconstruction period. Mgr. Peterson also pointed out how each one, even the smallest, could help in bringing about, not only a League of Nations, but the brotherhood of man. If those in the audience took away the sublime thoughts uttered by the gifted speaker they will have a rule of conduct for every walk of life and every emergency of life and will be Americans in the truest, highest, best sense of the word.

If it were possible to have but one such meeting a year, it would be a matter of congratulation for the Hull Village Parent-Teacher Association. The school board kindly sent the school auto bus to convey the people home.

Mrs. Lewis R. Hovey, councillor of Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, has been appointed child-welfare chairman for Haverhill by the Women's Committee of Council of National Defence. Mrs. Hovey will have a strong committee of active Parent-Teacher Association workers from Haverhill.

Hamilton Parent-Teacher Association joined hands with Red Cross and gave series of socials and divided the profits. With the money thus earned they furnished rubbers and shoes for needy children, hot cocoa and soup for fifty children who have a cold lunch, and sent comforts to a few families in trouble, besides giving much money away to outside calls.

Manchester Parent-Teacher Association gave \$50 to furnish a teachers' rest-room in the grammar school.

Home Welfare Club of Cambridge is having some splendid meetings. It asks "How can we be of help to the State and National Organizations?" This shows a fine spirit of coöperation.

The Shepard School of Lynn has a printing press. Mr. A. P. Briggs, principal of the school and president of the Parent-Teacher Association, sends to members printed notices which contain valuable information. Mr. Briggs believes the work is "immensely worth while." He is trying to raise the membership from 175 to 200, with dues at fifty cents. Meetings are in the evening.

Nantasket Parent-Teacher Association will follow the plan of last year of serving hot cocoa free to the pupils during the cold weather. Materials have been donated for a quilt, which the members are to make and sell for the benefit of the treasury. Members:

Raised \$11 in dimes for the Service House in Washington.

Subscribed for three copies of the *CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE*.

Sent \$3.07 as a Child-Welfare Day offering.

Made valuable contributions in war work.

Much of the town war work was done by Parent-Teacher workers, and much of the money was raised through the combined efforts of

teachers, parents and pupils. The association is active and interested, and ready to take up the next useful work.

The Millers Falls Parent-Teacher Association held a public musical and sale to raise money for a hot lunch fund. This association is interested in library extension work, namely, investigating files of local library, with view to high school reference books. It is also considering installing something in the way of playground apparatus.

The ways and means committee of Massachusetts Branch National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, with the sanction of the board of managers, is asking each local association if it will do its proportionate part this year, and in future years, to increase the annual income of the state organization by \$1,000 or more.

The definite plan is this: Each association is asked to pay into the state treasury by June 1, 1919, one fourth as many dollars as there are members in the association. For example, for an association of sixty members the quota would be fifteen dollars. The quota may be raised in many ways, as

By contributing or associate members, for each of whom the state received annually \$1.

By sustaining members, for each of whom the state receives annually \$5.

By life members, for whom the state receives \$25.

By increasing the regular local membership.

By entertainment or sale.

By a tag-day campaign.

By a house-to-house canvass.

By personal contributions.

We are now accustomed to raising large sums of money for war purposes in a short time through organized effort. Let us now make as much effort in raising money for constructive educational movements which will in time relieve us of the necessity of doing the far more expensive curative work. Let us work to put society on such a basis that war and war relief shall never again require our dollars and our efforts. Let us put our organization on a self-respecting financial foundation, and not expect a few people to carry us along.

The future holds many tasks which can be accomplished through the united efforts of teachers and parents, the two most potent influences in the life of a child. The next few years will be the most eventful in our lives and in the lives of the next generation. Let us have the machinery of our organization in full running order, so that we may be ready for all the opportunities for service which may present themselves. Our state officers are gladly giving their time and strength. Do not ask them to bear any longer the financial burdens which can easily be assumed and shared by all people who want the children of Massachusetts to grow into healthy, happy, useful citizens.

It should be our aim to interest as many people as possible in this best of all civic work. The

larger the group interested the greater the increase in our membership, the broader the possibility of financial as well as moral and intellectual support.

PRIZES

In order to stimulate the growth of local associations and to increase the strength of the parent association, a prize is offered by Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, State President, to the association now paying dues to the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association (Parent-Teacher, Mothers' Circle of Church Association) which shall, by June 1, have exceeded its quota by the largest amount and paid the same to the State Treasurer. The prize offered by Mrs. Higgins is a plaster cast of Guido Reni's "Aurora," of a size suitable for a school-room.

A second prize of a picture, suitable for a school-room, will be awarded to the first association to send to the State Treasurer its quota of one fourth as many dollars as it has members.

MISSOURI

The letter accepting the invitation of the executive committee of the Missouri Branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations to hold the next National Convention in Kansas City was received January 31. I am sure you can realize how proud and happy every state officer is to have our invitation accepted.

Mrs. Sheldon announced it at a reception held at her home for the presidents of the Kansas City Circles and officers of the council. I just wish you could have been there when the letter telling that the next National Convention would be held in Kansas City, May 6 to 10, was read. The applause was long and enthusiastic. We appreciate the great privilege and honor given us.

Springfield reports a *working* organization in each of the eighteen schools in the city. Bowerman School Circle opened a cafeteria January 20, where they are serving from 75 to 100 children an appetizing luncheon at cost. The school board have furnished the equipment and the Parent-Teacher Association manages everything.

In spite of the fact that there have been no meetings held by most of the Kansas City schools in November or December, on account of health conditions, the interest and enthusiasm is seemingly greater than it has ever been. Last year Kansas City reported over 3,600 members, and many of the Circles have made gains of 100 per cent. In Faxon School Association the gain has been from 117 members last year to 350 at the present time. The State President, Mrs. J. H. Sheldon, entertained the presidents of the Kansas City Circles at her home, February 3, to hear Mr. George Melcher tell of the Modern Health Crusade which has been introduced in the Kansas City schools and ask coöperation of Parent-Teacher Associations.

The State Board meeting was held in Kansas

City January 23-24, and much of real value to the Circles throughout the state was planned. The financial condition of the state was never better, and when the books of the treasurer close in March it is expected the largest membership ever had in Missouri will be shown.

In the Dewey Circle of St. Louis the membership has been increased over 100 per cent. and they have made over \$400. They have paid half the price for a piano for the kindergarten, and a set of blocks, printing presses and dolls for the primary department, beside purchasing a \$50 Liberty Bond.

NEW YORK

Urge Memorial that will Ever be "Challenge to Service"—Parent-Teacher Associations Come Out Strongly in Support of Its Proposal for County Child-Welfare Building of Cayuga

The Parent-Teacher Associations of Cayuga make a plea for a memorial to Cayuga County soldiers and sailors that will be, virtually, a child-welfare building, in which will be centered all the child-welfare agencies of the county.

The memorial proposed would "be a living monument symbolizing the spirit of the nation in its fight for the ideals of democracy and would offer a perpetual challenge to the spirit of service and sacrifice.

"The attention of all thinking people in Auburn and Cayuga County is centered just now upon the question of erecting a suitable memorial to all those in the Civil War, in the Spanish-American War and in the present war, who have with sublime heroism and self-sacrifice given themselves that the ideals of liberty, justice and humanity might be established in the earth.

"There is no diversity of opinion as to the propriety of erecting such a memorial. There is as yet, however, a very marked diversity of opinion as to the form that such a memorial should take. This is too large a question to be settled in haste or by any single group of people, no matter how wise that group may be. All have made sacrifices; all have received benefits; and the memorial when it is finally erected, whether it be in the form of a monument, of a statue or of a building devoted to noble uses, should be a fitting and adequate expression of the common mind and heart of our entire people.

"We should bear in mind, however, that whatever the form that this memorial may finally take, it cannot add honor or glory to those who have made the supreme sacrifice. Their position is forever assured "beyond our power to add or detract." It is to us, the living, and to our children who come after us that such a memorial will be of chief value. It should be of such a nature as not only to preserve the memory of the sacrifice and the heroism of those who have freely given their all, but also to inspire the present generation to noble lives of service. Its

purpose should be to preserve, to exalt and to make dominant in our lives the spirit of service and sacrifice.

"It was with this idea in mind that the Parent-Teacher Associations of Auburn, that organization which has the welfare of the coming generation so much at heart, has made its contribution in the form of the following resolutions to the discussion as to the most appropriate form of a memorial.

"Our boys have nobly defended the ideals of democracy against a foreign foe. It is for us to defend and safeguard these ideals against the infinitely more subtle foes here at home. It is for us to realize that whatever injures the health whatever impairs the morals, whatever destroys the happiness of a little child and robs him of the opportunity for fullest development is the enemy of democracy.

"We are terribly moved when we read of the terrible suffering of the children of Belgium and France, but we do realize the suffering of our own American children, not in some far-off benighted section of our country, but right here in Cayuga County and right here in Auburn? Here under our very eyes are children ill-fed and ill-clothed with their entire future in danger of being blighted by reasons of removable physical defects, children living in wretched hovels unfit for human habitation and subject constantly to the most degrading influences.

"Would not a memorial building in which are centered the most needed child welfare agencies of the entire county be a most fitting symbol of the spirit in which this war has been waged and would it not be the best possible agency to perpetuate the ideals for which our boys fought over there?

"The quality of any civilization must be tested by the intelligence and the skill with which it cares for child-hood. The Master took a little child and set him in the midst of them. Shall we not as a people do the same? To be true to our democratic ideals, to be true to the memory of our heroic dead, to be true to the best in our Christian civilization, we must be true to our children."

OHIO

DEFINITE WORK FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION— FEDERAL BILLS

1. The Hoke Smith Bill.
2. The Home Division of the Bureau of Education Bill.
3. Good Roads Bill.
4. Kindergarten Bill, et al.

DEFINITE WORK FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION— STATE BILLS

Watch for the many bills now being framed up for special

State Health legislation,
State School legislation,

State Good Roads, et al.

In order to accomplish constructive legislation our congressmen and senators must have the backing of public sentiment. The support of the Associations of the Ohio Branch of the Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations over the whole state would go a long way toward the enactment of these greatly needed laws.

Go over the movements the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations stands for. Check up in your community and see what you need, and what existing agencies you have that you can coöperate with for the betterment of your homes and schools, and "*Get Busy!*" We help our own child only as we help the district in which he lives.

SUPT. F. B. PERSON

Our State Superintendent says: "The war has broadened our people and made them appreciate coöperation. It has taught them to work together. Let us follow up and follow up. Too long people have thought the work for children depends wholly upon the teacher. The teacher can do only his part. The parent must be educated to take his part—to learn to coöperate intelligently with the teacher. Bringing together the two great forces in a child's life will the better solve the school problems. This coöperation is systematically and wisely brought about by the Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations throughout the United States. I appreciate and approve the work of these organizations in the schools of Ohio."

THE EPIDEMIC AND EFFECTS

As Ohio Associations generally, like those in all other states, have not been able to meet since the state convention, due to the epidemic, there are few reports.

Individual attention, however, we find has been given to helping in every way possible to restore health. More and more we have brought to our attention, the fact that health is an absolute requisite to carrying on in any other activity. (Study up and support the health bills coming before this Legislature. Note especially the bill providing a county health officer and one or more rural nurses.)

The jam, jelly and ice cream campaign was wonderful, as also it had been in an extra bedding donation just previously. Influenza hit our soldiers so hard that these delicacies were needed. In Camp Sherman, for instance, having 700 ill at one time, the authorities were too swamped to handle so many quickly enough through the regular channels. Some 10,000 glasses of jelly, crates of grape juice, fruit, fresh eggs, several hundred dollars for ice cream went from the people of Columbus and vicinity. And in like proportion the hospitals of the Depot Barracks east of town, the Columbus Barracks

and the S. A. T. C. Barracks received more or less regularly for some weeks. Judging from reports the same sort of work went on all over Ohio, regardless of organizations, all working together for all the sick.

GREATEST OF ALL FOOD APPEALS

In November the state president passed on to the associations a special notice sent her for this purpose from our national association and from the government, both state and national, enclosing Mr. Hoover's world message and his speech in Washington, November 12. The presidents of associations were to obtain speakers on the subject in their county seats to add to the December meeting, or even call a special meeting. Result—the ban again prevented meetings except for some who were fortunate enough to have theirs called for one of the few days that the ban chanced to be lifted. However, more use was made of printed life during the time of public retirement.

NEW ASSOCIATIONS

Warren, First Street School Parent-Teacher Association, with an active membership of 53.

Warren, Elm Street School Parent-Teacher Association with an active membership of 123.

Ohio Branch of the National Congress cordially welcomes these splendid new additions to her ranks.

PENNSYLVANIA

The State Board of the Pennsylvania Congress of Mothers held an all-day session at Harrisburg on January 31, with an excellent attendance—nine—and much interest. Each member was given a list of associations in her own and adjoining counties to "mother"—and was asked to work for a district conference when she gets her counties into good shape. She is also expected to get her county organized before the end of the year—the goal set by the Pennsylvania Board being ten counties. Chester County is the only county in the state now organized, while in Colorado and New Jersey almost every county has a county organization. Each board member will get in touch with her district presidents and urge all those who have not already done so to send to the State President the filled-out questionnaire and the list of required chairmen called for in the circular latter sent our January 1. Any president reading this who has not received that latter or not fulfilled its requirements, please write to the State President, Mrs. E. E. Kiernan, Somerset, Pa., at once. It is impossible to do effective state work without the questionnaire and the list of chairmen.

Our campaign for a "mandatory" kindergarten law, such as California, Maine, Tennessee, Oregon and Washington have and seven other states are working for this year, is well under way—under the capable management of our legislative

chairman, Miss Garrett, and our kindergarten chairman, Miss Alice Parker. Our kindergarten committee consists of the following well-known leaders in the educational world: State Supt. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Dr. A. Duncan Yocum, of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Earl Barnes, Supt. John Garber, of the Philadelphia Schools, Supt. Davidson, of the Pittsburgh Schools, Dr. Harry Davis, of the Pittsburgh Training School for Teachers, Supt. S. E. Weber, of the Scranton Schools, Supt. Robbins, of the Williamsport Schools, Miss Mary Adair, of the Philadelphia Kindergarten College, Mrs. J. I. Buchanan and Mrs. J. H. Anderson, of the Pittsburgh Kindergarten Association, Mrs. J. W. Hughes, of the Educational Department of the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs. Active publicity and propaganda committees are at work in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and members of the state board of the Pennsylvania Congress of Mothers are busy in their home districts gathering endorsements. Miss Parker is sending out a letter to parent-teacher association presidents all over the state asking their definite coöperation in interviewing representatives in the legislature. Will any president reading this—who has not received the letter, or not attended to the matter—please do so at once upon reading this? No finer piece of work could be done by our Congress than to put the kindergarten eventually within the experience of every child in the state. Our present kindergarten clause is "permissive"—i. e., it allows any school board to establish or maintain a kindergarten if it wishes. The mandatory law makes it necessary to have a kindergarten established in any school district where 25 parents of school children demand it. It is always a long time before such a law is taken advantage of to any extent—because the demand for every kindergarten is always preceded by a campaign of education.

Verona Child-Welfare Circle is very much alive. They raised \$55 for National Headquarters by a moving-picture benefit a few weeks ago.

Somerset Parent-Teacher Association raised \$100 for National Headquarters by a children's entertainment gotten up by the teachers. Somerset has had three live meetings, two of which were devoted to the discussion of the Children's Code of Morals, which has awakened much interest here as well as in many other parts of the state. The third meeting was given to a discussion of how to improve the school library, and how to coöperate with our high-school pupils in having safe good times. A committee of parents and teachers will hereafter chaperone their dances in a friendly way. A member of the school board on behalf of the whole board offered the lower floor of one of the buildings for club meetings of the young people, dances, etc., if a committee of the Parent-Teacher Association would take charge. This offer was promptly accepted.

At the next meeting the question of self-gov-

ernment in our school will be taken up. The method so successful at the Mt. Union, Pa., schools will be specially presented.

The whole town will be canvassed for members by the new membership committee soon, in an effort to capture the state banner. A membership card, such as can be had from our State Treasurer, will be presented to each person as he or she pays dues. These cards are a new feature decided upon at our last state board meeting.

The Philadelphia Branch National Congress Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations has upwards of 1,000 members, all enlisted for some form of service.

Meetings are held twice a month at the United Service Club, and the needs of the hour are discussed. At the courtyard of the City Hall an information bureau for soldiers is in charge of a man called "Dad." "There are four boys here just for twenty-four hours, Mother Raming, they know no one." "Send them to me," is always the reply, for Mrs. Raming in her district has organized a group of women ever ready to serve the brave boys passing through the city. Many are the dinners, the dances, the goodies, that have been given by these splendid members of the Congress. Many are the men in hospitals that have been gladdened by the visits of dozens of the devoted women brought together in the Philadelphia Branch National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

In the influenza epidemic many of them went into the homes of the sick and nursed and cared for them, for nurses could not be obtained and whole families were ill.

After the epidemic a campaign to raise money to keep mothers and children together was undertaken.

This is the legitimate work of the Mothers' Pension, but the treasury was empty, and 400 mothers needing its assistance are on the waiting list. It is hoped that the Legislature and the city may be aroused to the necessity of a generous appropriation by this phenomenal need. Members of the congress are visiting and dispensing help to those who otherwise would be compelled to place their children in asylums of some sort.

Part of the fund was allotted by contributors to the National Headquarters.

The United Service Club, founded by the National Congress of Mothers, is today known all over the world. It was the first United Service Club in America.

Men who have been in the Navy many years appreciate it even more than the recently enlisted men, for they contrast the times when they were unwelcome in hotels, theaters or any respectable place and when they had no choice but to take the only places that were open to them. Many of them are eagerly asking whether the Club will be continued.

The answer must be affirmative, for in Phila-

delphia the need is a permanent one. Over half a million men have enjoyed some phase of its hospitality, have met some of the good women of Philadelphia, have been entertained in wholesome ways. It is the first time that there has been any connecting link between mothers and the men in army or navy. No one can estimate the mutual benefit from this acquaintance.

Miss Mary L. Garrett has entertained eight enlisted men at dinner and for the evening every week for over a year. Now she plans to help those deafened by shell shock to learn lip reading.

TEXAS

Texas reports a most progressive step in Child-Welfare work, through its Motion Picture Committee.

Early in 1917 the State President of the Texas Congress of Mothers decided that the time was at hand when the motion picture should be more extensively used as a means of educating the people as regards the welfare of the child, and with this in mind appointed a state chairman of motion pictures.

A very careful study was made of the various phases of the motion picture, and there being such an enormous ground to cover in this study, chairman decided to confine her efforts for a year or two to one particular line of work—that of establishing a Motion-Picture Child-Welfare Exhibit.

An outline of the work was submitted to the state board of managers and an appropriation was made, and the chairman given authority to carry out this outline as far as the appropriation would permit.

Immediate arrangements were made to visit the larger cities in the state with a view of seeking the coöperation of health departments, humane societies, federated charity organizations, parent-teacher associations, welfare boards, play park supervisors, county and city hospitals, and all organizations interested in the welfare of the child. The result of these efforts is that the Texas Congress of Mothers has now established a Motion-Picture Child-Welfare Exhibit consisting, at present, of approximately five thousand feet of child-welfare activities in Texas.

The first reel treats of Pre-natal Care, Infant Hygiene, Obstetrical work, Preparation, Modification and Distribution of Milk from Infant-Welfare and Milk Stations, "Weighing and Measuring" children in schools and clinics (this in accordance with government outlined plans).

The second reel treats of the Kindergarten Age, Day Nurseries for American and Foreign Children, Work of Humane Societies, Federated Charities, work of Parent-Teacher Associations in Establishing Lunch Rooms, Cooking Classes for Young Mothers, etc.

The third reel takes up the Child at School age, picturing the recreational work in public

schools, City Play Parks, Nature Study classes, the "Back to School Drive."

This third reel also shows the splendid work in the rural schools in Harris County, the means of transporting children for miles around to the various schools in the district. Also gives the work in some of the Houston schools in the teaching of the deaf to speak, and the teaching of the subnormal child.

The fourth reel treats of the Health Conferences held by the University of Texas, their Interscholastic League work in rural schools.

The fifth reel treats of the college life of the girl in Texas's great College of Industrial Arts, where the girls are prepared for future homemakers and mothers. This takes up the department of home economics, nature study, and the kindergarten work as taught in the college.

Last but not least the Congress of Mothers is a bit of a "Family Tree" which is growing rapidly.

For use at Congress meetings, State, District and Local, there has been prepared a little history of the Congress.

First is shown a picture (copied from a photograph) of the Founder of the National organization, Mrs. Theodore Birney, giving her title as FOUNDER OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

Next is shown the National President, Mrs. Frederic Schoff (copied from a photograph).

Next comes the founder of the Texas branch, Miss Eleanor Brackenridge, of San Antonio, and Mrs. E. C. Porter, of Dallas.

Then is given the National motto "A Little Child Shall Lead" and also the motto "Childhood is the common tie which should unite us in holiest purpose."

Following these photographs come some of the accomplishments of the Texas organization, and at the end of the Congress reel is shown the splendid work of Texas's life Membership Chairman, Mrs. Ed Kneeland, of Dallas. In this part of the reel are shown pictures of a large number of life members secured by Mrs. Kneeland, and closing this reel comes the very last tiny branch of the tree—little Lillian Ella Butler, the youngest Life Member of the Congress, and the granddaughter of the Founder of the Texas Branch.

This Motion Picture Exhibit was first shown at the State Child-Welfare Conference held in Wichita Falls, in November last, and is now being circulated over the state, subject to the call of Parent-Teacher Associations, civic organizations and all interested in the welfare of the child, there being no cost attached to the usage of the exhibit other than transportation charges to and from destination, and damage to film.

Additions will be made to the exhibit from time to time as suitable material can be secured, it being the intention of the committee to depict child-life in Texas in a way which is most convincing to the general public—through the "Movies."

The exhibit has been shown at all theaters in Austin, Texas, during the 1919 legislature, together with a number of slides prepared by the Motion Picture Committee, for the State Departments of Education, Labor and Health, and also the State Library, these slides relating to certain measures which are pending before the legislature.

For information regarding the exhibit communicate with the Chairman of Motion Pictures, 5010 Abbott Ave., Dallas, Texas.

REPORT CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S
COMMITTEE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE,
STATE OF TEXAS, APRIL 1 TO DECEMBER
1, 1919

State Chairman, Mrs. E. A. Watters, President
Texas Congress of Mothers, Ft. Worth, Texas.
Executive Chairman, Mrs. Ella Caruthers Porter,
Dallas, Texas.

Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. B. A. Sadler, Dallas,
Texas.

While the work for Children's Year in Texas was placed under the auspices of the Texas Congress of Mothers by the State Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, Mrs. Fred Fleming, the Congress of Mothers has sought aid through every organization and institution doing any part of Child-Welfare Work.

Organization and Coöperation

Our first activity for Children's Year was the appointment of a State Executive Committee, including the State Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense. This Executive Committee then appointed a State Advisory Committee, composed of a representative from

The State Board of Health.
The State Federation of Women's Clubs.
The State Department of Education.
The State University.
The Texas Public Health Association.
Texas Hygiene Association.
Texas Suffrage Association.
State Agricultural and Mechanical College.
College of Industrial Arts.
Women's Christian Temperance Union.
State Sunday School Association.
North Texas Normal College.
Dallas Civic Federation.
Dallas Woman's Forum.

This advisory board was divided into various committees representing some phase of child-welfare.

Birth Registration.
Public Health Nurses.
Anti-Tuberculosis as it Relates to Child-Welfare.
Medical Inspection in Public Schools.
Social Hygiene as it affects Child-Welfare.
Tobacco, Narcotics, and Intoxicants.
Rural Health and Sanitation.

Home Care and Income.
 Delinquent and Neglected Children.
 Mentally Deficient Children.
 Recreation, Legislation, Publicity, Organization,
 Finance, Extension.

The machinery of the Texas Congress of Mothers was then brought into active service in carrying out the government's plans. Five district presidents, one hundred county chairmen, and four hundred presidents of local parent-teacher associations over the state were utilized as child-welfare chairmen, representing more than five hundred volunteer chairmen whose duty it was to enlist workers on their respective communities. (It will be remembered that Texas is an extensive field comprising 250 counties.) The Council of Defense in cooperating with our organization has appointed child-welfare chairmen in counties where we had no chairman, and referred them to us for instructions.

Headquarters

The home of the executive chairman in Dallas has been utilized as headquarters for Children's Year activities. The actual work of the office has been done by the secretary and the executive chairman under the direction of the state chairman, Mrs. E. A. Watters. The secretary being an expert stenographer, no funds have been expended for stenographic work up to this date.

The Executive Chairman and the Secretary have really done the work of four office people, often working late into the night. But it has been a labor of love prompted by a deep interest in child-welfare and a desire to do our bit in serving our government. The hundreds of volunteer workers and local chairmen over the state have labored as faithfully as we and have made the development of our plans possible.

Finances

We first appealed to our State Council of Defense for funds to carry on our Children's Year work. They informed us that their funds were not sufficient to finance their own activities already undertaken. We were then thrown on our own resources. The emergency was met by holding, on the 3d of July, what we called "Children's Day." We asked our Governor to proclaim July 3d, "Texas Children's Day," which he did in a beautiful proclamation, copy of which is here enclosed. We also asked mayors to issue similar proclamations. Our undertaking was given wide publicity over the state. On that day we sold tags on which was the following inscription, "Help the Government Save 5,000 Texas Children"—this being the quota assigned our state. Sample of tag is enclosed. The result of our labor netted us something over \$8,000 for our treasury. Sixty per cent. of this amount was retained by the local Child-Welfare Committee for local work and forty per cent. was sent to the State Child-Welfare Committee.

These funds are being used for publicity and educational purposes.

The granting to us of the franking privilege by the government has been a wonderful aid in the development of the Children's Year work, and has made many things possible that would have been otherwise impossible.

Publicity

The large daily public papers have been very liberal to us and there has been much local publicity.

Our first publicity was gained by four-minute speeches in churches. This gave many people an insight into what Children's Year really meant and stood for.

We also used the nine thousand posters sent us by the government as an advertising medium, by placing them in public buildings, school-houses, prominent stores, banks, hotels, etc. The poster bearing the President's message was also extensively used.

A large poster on the "Back to School Drive," bearing the statement that seven hundred thousand men in the United States Army could not read or write, was conspicuously displayed at our State Child-Welfare Conference held in Wichita Falls, and at our State Teachers Association held in Dallas, also at a Luncheon tendered Miss Julia Lathrop while in Texas, at which three hundred guests were present.

Circular letters have been sent out over the state to our seven hundred district, county, and local chairmen, whenever a new piece of work was undertaken.

A moving picture has been made by our state chairman of moving pictures of the weighing and measuring of children in Dallas and Cleburne, and is being sent over the state as a medium of publicity. These pictures were sent to Chicago on request of Miss Lathrop to be viewed by the Children's Bureau in that city.

An open conference of the advisory board of the state children's year committee was held in Dallas in June. A second meeting was held in Austin, our state capital, in connection with the Woman's War Council, called together by the woman's committee of the Council of Defense. On August 1st the state advisory committee was again called together and the public invited, at which time forceful addresses were delivered on Birth Registration, Rural Health and Sanitation, Social Hygiene, Medical Inspection in Public Schools, Tobacco and Narcotics, How to Conduct Milk Stations and Recreation Centers and a general discussion was held as to the best method of conducting Children's Year work.

Two hundred local conferences have been held.

The state child-welfare conference of the Texas Congress of Mothers, held in Wichita Falls in November, was largely given over to Children's Year activities.

Two leaflets and one bulletin have been issued

by the state committee. The bulletin giving information to county chairmen, and the leaflet containing recommendations from the state advisory board.

Twenty-five articles have been prepared and published by the state publicity chairman, these covering the state by one of our large daily papers. Extensive local publicity has also been given.

Five district chairmen have been placed in the field with traveling expenses paid.

Permanent record cards for weighing and measuring were sent to four hundred local chairmen.

Legislation

The legislative work of the child-welfare committee is largely in the making. Our first activity was to throw all our strength into the campaign for a woman state superintendent of public instruction, Miss Annie Webb Blanton, whose election meant that the public schools of Texas would be taken out of politics, and that many needed reforms would be brought about. We are following Miss Blanton's election by a campaign for an appropriation by the Legislature of sufficient funds to establish these reforms.

More than 3,500 copies of laws pertaining to health, labor, and education, affecting the welfare of women and children, have been sent out over the state to women's organizations.

The Texas Congress of Mothers has also recently secured the appointment of a woman inspector in the State Labor Department.

The Dallas Council of Mothers, which is an active part of the state child-welfare committee, has recently secured the appointment of a woman deputy sheriff for Dallas County, the first office of the kind ever filled by a woman in our state. Her duties are to look after and protect, as far as possible, women and girls, both in private life and also when they are unfortunate enough to become involved in the courts.

Weighing and Measuring

Eighteen thousand children have been weighed and measured and the good work is still going on.

We consider the weighing and measuring drive by far the most educational activity undertaken. Indeed it was the best possible foundation for all follow-up work outlined by the government. Why? Because it convinced parents, teachers, doctors, and nurses, and through them the general public, of the urgent need for follow-up work. Through this medium we discovered conditions we little dreamed existed and if a few philanthropic people had undertaken to convince the general public that they did exist, would have failed completely, since an indifferent public drifts along unwilling to be convinced or disturbed.

We found in our weighing and measuring campaign (in many instances full physical examinations were made), that many of our children

were under weight, which meant *under-nourished*—not always through *lack* of food, but through wrong *kinds* of food, indicating the need of public health nurses, health teachers, consultation centers, and pure milk stations.

We found that the births of more than one third of our children had not been registered, indicating a more rigid enforcement of the birth registration law, and an active educational campaign along that line.

On further investigation we found that many of our older children had adenoids, bad tonsils, defective eyes, and defective teeth, indicating the need of medical inspection in our public schools, and the need of school nurses.

So the result was a general awakening and an aroused public opinion as to the needs of better conditions for our children. We shall continue to agitate, educate, and then legislate.

Our weighing and measuring tests were held largely in public-school buildings. The equipment, such as scales and measuring boards, were furnished without extra expense to the committee. The volunteer services of physicians and nurses were willingly given in spite of the extra demand made upon them by war conditions.

Recreational Drive

Material for the recreational drive and patriotic play week came to us in August, requesting that we hold patriotic play week the first of September. Owing to the fact that many of our schools do not open in Texas until the first week in September we called for Patriotic Play Week for the first week in October. Just as we were ready to begin our active work, health conditions, resulting from influenza, became so serious that many schools were closed and our Children's Year activities came to a standstill. Teachers especially are much interested in this phase of the Children's Year work. Many of them are already holding their physical contests.

Back-to-School Drive

"The Back-to-School Drive" has been taken up actively by Texas child-welfare committees. One thousand letters and twenty thousand pages of literature, giving full instructions on how to carry out the drive have already been sent out over the state from headquarters to all district, county, and local child-welfare chairmen. Health conditions have retarded this drive also, but both parents and teachers are rallying to the demand and much good will eventually be accomplished.

The report of Bexar County child-welfare chairman (which district includes the city of San Antonio) from March 1, 1919, to September 1, 1918, is here given in full:

No. of mothers to whom pre-natal, post-natal
and obstetrical care was given..... 212

No. of mothers of new-born babies who received literature on their own care and that of the baby.....	1,223
No. of parents who received notice to have the name of the new-born babe registered in order to complete the birth record.....	395
No. of birth certificates mailed to parents...	400
No. of children of pre-school and school ages ceiving free medical and nursing service in their homes.....	198
No. of children receiving free hospital care..	309
No. of children treated in free clinic.....	342
No. of children served by dispensary.....	342
No. of children vaccinated free.....	2,664
No. of children receiving free dental attention.....	105
No. of school children physically examined..	11,500
No. of convalescent children taken to summer camp.....	45
No. of depnedent children receiving material relief.....	919
No. of neglected children cared for.....	160
No. of destitute children receiving home care	172
No. of children legally adopted by good parents.....	30
No. of children relieved through intervention of probation officer.....	2,160
No. of children cared for in Day Nursery...	490
No. of boys placed in Co. and State Training Schools.....	52
No. of girls placed in Co. and State Training Schools.....	119
Total number of children involved.....	20,267
Amount of money raised.....	\$3,155.45

Equipped two newly established community centers under trained supervision.

Placed posters on Children's Year in public places.

The Department is furnishing milk to babies, to undernourished children and to expectant or nursing mothers.

Inaugurated a movement for a county school nurse.

Working actively towards increased facility for free dental service.

Plans formulated for children's health centers.

MRS. F. W. McALISTER,

MRS. J. A. EICHELBERGER,

Joint Chairmen

Also report of City of Ft. Worth—April 1 to December 1, 1918. Mrs. W. C. Carlson, Chairman.

Results

1. Fifteen state organizations and institutions coöperating with the Children's Year Committee.
2. Six hundred child-welfare chairmen.
3. Four State Conferences held:
 - One in Austin, the state capital, in connection with the Woman's Committee Council of Defense War Council.
 - Two in Dallas.
 - One in Wichita Falls in connection with the State Child-Welfare Conference of the Texas Congress of Mothers.

4. Two hundred local conferences held.
5. Two leaflets and one bulletin issued:
 - Bulletin giving information to county chairmen.
 - Leaflets containing recommendations from State Advisory Board.
 - Permanent record cards for the weighing and measuring were also sent to all chairmen.
6. Ten thousand letters have been sent out from headquarters, circular and individual.
7. Ten thousand posters sent us by the government used as advertising.
8. Fifty thousand weighing and measuring cards sent to local chairmen.
9. Much publicity given by large daily papers covering the state. Also extensive local publicity. Twenty-five articles prepared and published by state publicity chairman. Four-minute speeches in churches explaining Children's Year work.
10. Moving picture of weighing and measuring sent over the state as a medium of publicity.
11. Aided materially in the election of a woman for state superintendent of public instruction, which means the advancement of child-welfare in Texas.
12. Instrumental in having woman inspector placed in Labor Department.
13. Instrumental in appointment of a woman deputy sheriff for Dallas County.
14. Secured \$8,000 for Children's Year expenses. Sixty per cent. of this retained by local committee, forty per cent. sent to State Child-Welfare Committee. Money being used for publicity and educational purposes.
15. Five district chairmen placed in the field with traveling expenses paid.
16. Eighteen thousand children of pre-school age weighed and measured—many given full physical examinations. (Many weighing and measuring cards were sent direct to Washington from Texas, of which we have no record.)
17. Twenty per cent. of children weighed and measured found under weight and undernourished. Thirty per cent. whose births were not registered.
18. Twenty-five public health nurses and health teachers have been employed. Two health teachers, who are graduate nurses, have been employed in the city of Dallas by the Children's Year committee of the Dallas Council of Mothers. These health teachers were placed in two of the poorest school districts of the city and their work has fully demonstrated the prime need for such public service. Since they have demonstrated this need the Children's Year Committee will now turn them over to the Infant Welfare and Milk Association, which is a department of the Dallas United

- Charities, and establish other stations where the demonstration may be repeated.
19. These health teachers were placed in the field in the month of August. During the five months following they have attended 1,470 homes. The exact data as to the number of children in these homes we failed to get, but estimating, conservatively, two children to each home, 2,875 children are being benefited by these teacher nurses, and 1,475 mothers are being taught how to feed, clothe, and care for themselves and their children.
 20. Summing up the activities of Children's Year for the first 8 months in Texas, more than 40,000 children have been in some way benefited, which means more stable homes and a better citizenship for our state.

TENNESSEE

Tennessee was represented at the National Board meeting in Washington by the State President, Mrs. Eugene Crutcher.

Important legislation concerning the Home Education Division was pending and Mrs. Crutcher gave much time to its promotion through the

coöperation and influence of Tennessee Senators and Congressmen.

She was entertained at National Headquarters, 1314 Massachusetts Ave. Later she visited Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Atlantic City, meeting officers of the Congress and seeing the work done.

Child-Welfare Day was observed in Tennessee and when reports come in it is expected that the observance has increased. The Back-to-School drive is being pushed. Shelbyville has a Parent-Teacher Association organized by the State President.

The two schools at Dayton, Tenn., have endorsed the Parent-Teacher movement and have as their president Mrs. Geo. T. Cunyningham. Mrs. Crutcher visited Dayton in December and addressed the Woman's Committee on "Child Welfare." It was following this meeting that the ladies of Dayton coöperating with the teachers became members of the State and National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations. Prof. Fosher, of the high school, and Prof. Hixson, of the grammar school, have been among those who have appeared on the program.

They now have an enrollment of thirty members.

Japanese Mother Work

By MYRA E. DRAPER,

President of Mothers' Meetings in Japan

American and English have been exceedingly busy in Red Cross work in Japan and the Japanese have helped us more than working independently. Samples of our work were sent to Washington and we received the very highest commendation for it, that they were using our

work as samples in America. We have of late turned our attention to Siberia, but at first it was sent to the United States and forwarded from there to France and Europe.

The following Christmas card was sent to 1,000 mothers in Japan. I have translated it for you.

No Permanent Peace Without Righteousness

Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D., LL.D., Secretary Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

President Wilson said: "What we demand in this war is that the world be made fit and safe to live in." We say that we wish to "make the world safe for democracy." But what kind of democracy? Will a lawless, godless democracy make the world safe? I tell you that selfish and cruel men will fight, under any kind of government. "There is no political alchemy by which you can get golden conduct out of leaden motives." Of what avail for our sons to die on the battlefield if the world whose freedom they secure is a wicked world? God declares that "the work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness quietness and confi-

dence forever." We shall never have permanent peace until righteousness prevails.

The war has taught us anew that while knowledge is power, it depends upon the principle which regulates the power whether it is for good or for evil. Can science, philosophy, secular education save the world? Germany had made greater achievements in these directions than any other people, yet we have seen Germany use all her intellectual ability to devastate the world.

It is Christ the world needs; not merely as a man but as the divine and ever living Son of God. It is the Bible we must give to men, not merely as a textbook of ethics, but as the revelation of the mind and will of God.



For National Headquarters, 1314 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO PURCHASE OF NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1918

Mrs. M. Wall, Iowa	\$1.00	Woman's Public School, Hollister, Mass.	5.00
Anonymous, Iowa	1.00	Mrs. C. Fuller, Cherry Valley, Mass.	.20
P. T. A. McCann School, Nashville, Tenn.	1.00	Anonymous	.25
Mrs. H. S. Doster, Alabama	1.00	P. T. A. Hertford, North Carolina	2.00
Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Alabama	1.00	Mrs. D. B. Jackson, Texas	.25
Mrs. C. R. Bricker, Alabama	1.00	Mrs. M. E. Sibole, Brompton, Mich.	.20
Mrs. Mullinix, Kansas	.10	P. T. A., Leonola, N. J.	2.00
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Mrs. Nirck, Kansas	.10	Fruit Hill M. C., Mrs. Machon, R. I.	5.00
Mrs. W. A. Robertson, Florida	.10	Verona Circle, Miss Wenzle, Pa.	55.55
Mrs. Long and Mrs. Lucy Wilkert, Pa.	10.00	Miss Harricott, Bath, N. Y.	5.00
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Mrs. H. A. McLellan, Wilkinson, Ga.	7.00	East Bradford Parent-Teacher Association.	7.00
Mrs. H. A. McLellan, Ga.	11.60	Donation	6.00
Mrs. H. A. McLellan, Ga.	5.00	Mrs. Milton P. Higgins	800.00
Mrs. Raymond, Cal.	.10	McCallie Parent-Teacher Ass'n, Knoxville,	
Ohio Branch, Ohio	25.00	Tenn.	25.00
Mrs. Sawyer, Pres. Ohio Branch, Ohio	5.00	Rhode Island Branch N. C. M. & P.-T. A.	30.00
Mrs. W. C. Voland	.10	Please make checks payable to <i>Washington Loan and Trust Co., Treasurer, 9th & F Sts., Washington, D. C.</i> Send direct to the Trust Company. Acknowledgment will be made in CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE.	
Anonymous, Lebanon, Pa.	.10		
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